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62.01

SHRUB TO PERMANENT
CROWN OF VIGORANCE

Chase Nursery Co.

INCORPORATED

Chase
Alabama



ABELIA GRANDIFLORA
A BEAUTIFUL
EVERGREEN SHRUB
SEE PAGE 24

OUR LOCATION, EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES

Chase, Alabama, is located five miles east of Huntsville, the county-seat of Madison County, in the foothills of the Cumberland Mountains, and only about twenty miles south of the Tennessee line, at an elevation of about 700 feet.

Chase is located on the Southern Railway, ninety-three miles west of Chattanooga, and on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, one hundred and thirty-five miles southeast of Nashville. These two railroads converge at the head of Chase Valley, running parallel for a short distance and only about 100 feet apart. Our packing-house is located between the two railroads with sidetracks from each, giving us the best of shipping facilities. It is a brick structure, 75 by 250 feet, modern in every way, its equipment embracing fumigating room, concrete dipping-tanks, concrete shipping-platforms, and supplied with an abundance of running water.

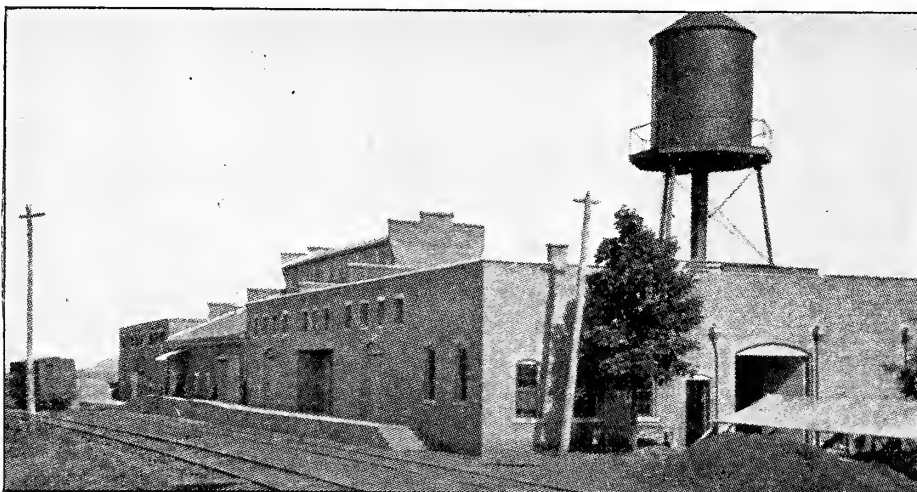
Chase is a money-order post-office, is served by the Western Union and Postal Telegraph, Southern Express, and the two railroads, all right here at our doors. We get the quickest possible action on mails and on shipments either freight or express. Our office, packing-house, and the Union Station and post-office are all centered in our nursery farm of about 600 acres. Visitors always welcome.

The founders of our business came here from Rochester, New York, twenty-five years ago. After looking over many sections of the United States, they decided

on North Alabama as the ideal spot for the growing of nursery stock. This district is the largest wholesale nursery center south of the Ohio River. Our soil is a stiff red clay, the growing season is long, the climate enjoyable, with enough cold weather in the winter months to thoroughly harden up all nursery products.



Our Office at Chase



Our Packing-House at Chase

Showing N., C. & St. L. side track and loading-platform on north side of building. Same arrangement with Southern Railway siding on south side.



CHASE STATION (LOOKING EAST)
Packing-House in background, Southern Railway at right.
N., C. & St. L. Railway at left.

CHASE NURSERY COMPANY

INCORPORATED

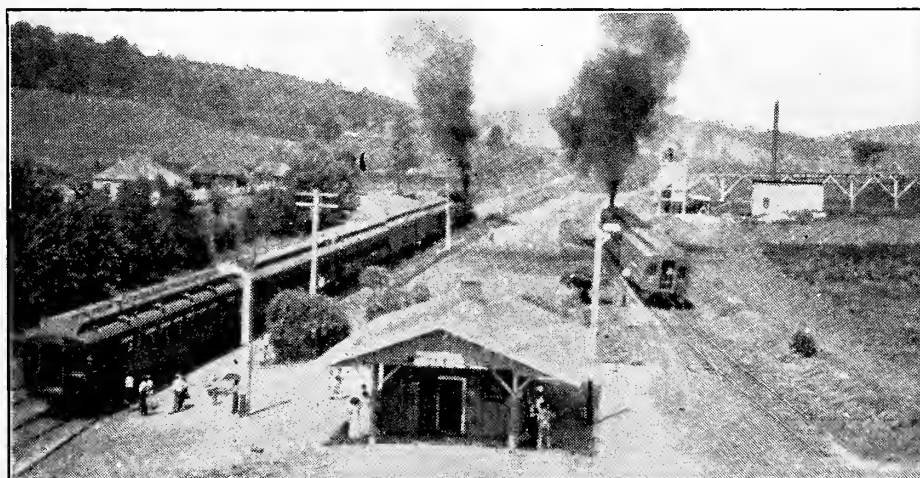
CHASE, ALABAMA

HENRY B. CHASE
President

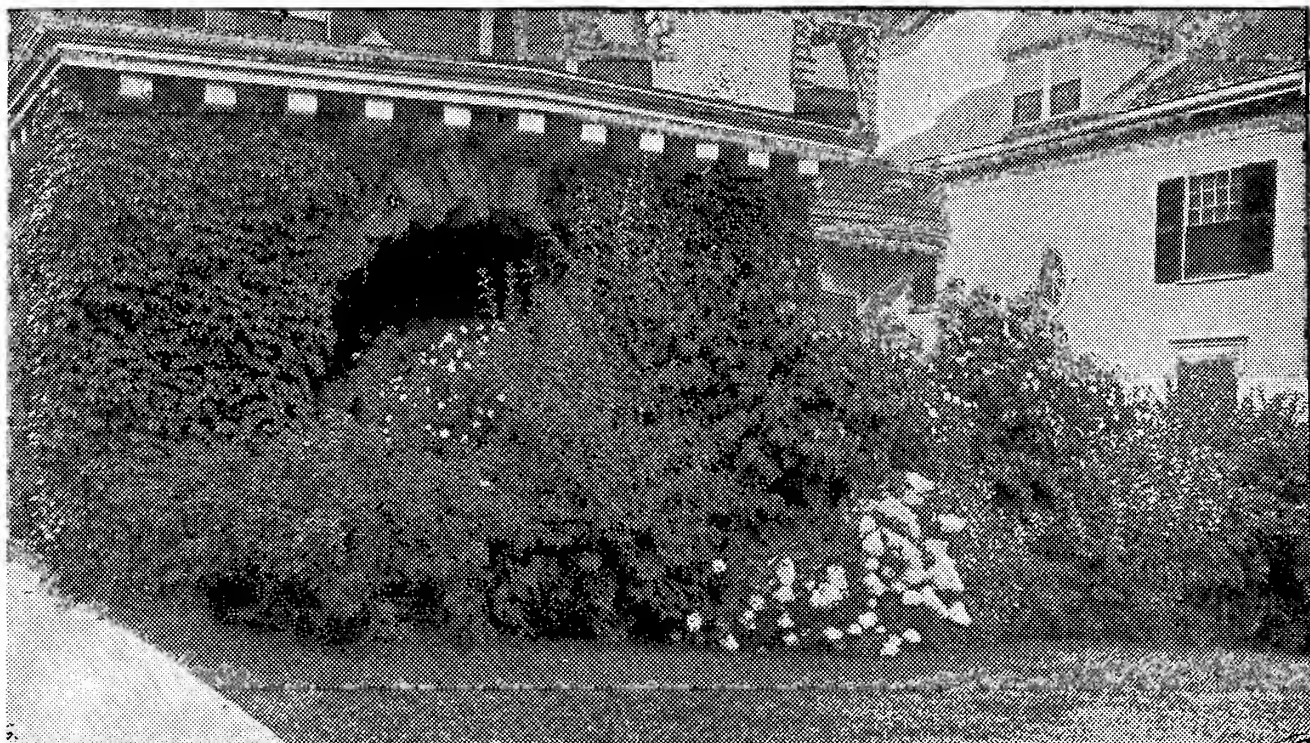
ROBERT C. CHASE
Secretary-Treasurer

**NURSERYMEN
FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS
IN ALABAMA**

REFERENCES: ANY BANK OR BUSINESS HOUSE IN HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA
R. G. DUN & Co., or BRADSTREET'S



CHASE STATION (LOOKING WEST)
From roof of Packing-House. Memphis train on Southern Railway at left;
Birmingham train on N., C. & St. L. Railway at right. Packing-House 300 feet
from station, with side tracks from each railroad.



A good foundation planting

Information



IN compiling this catalogue we have had constantly in mind the requirements of the southern planter, and have included only such varieties of fruit and ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens and Roses as we know are adapted to the general South. We grow many hundreds of varieties not included in this catalogue, which we distribute at wholesale throughout the nursery trade of the United States. It is a fact that hundreds of thousands of copies of nursery catalogues are distributed throughout the southern states that contain many varieties that are not at all adapted to this section.

The suggestions as to varieties, soil, planting, pruning, cultivation, etc., are based on our twenty-five years' experience in the nursery business in Alabama, and we believe that a careful perusal by every interested tree planter, whether experienced or an amateur, will be of benefit. We want you to feel free to write us for additional information at any time. We may not be able to answer all questions to your entire satisfaction, but such knowledge as we possess on horticultural matters is yours for the asking.

Soil. Trees or plants will not thrive where there is stagnant moisture. Select for your orchard site well-drained soil that is as rich as you would want for good corn land. Have this land as thoroughly prepared before planting your trees as it should be for a corn crop. If possible, have your land all ready for planting before the trees arrive.

Planting Shrubby Near Foundations. In almost all landscape-plantings the massing of shrubbery around the foundations of buildings is the correct method. To make such plantings successful, you must thoroughly prepare the soil by spading at least 18 inches deep, working in thoroughly rotted stable manure, and spading it over and over again until a thoroughly prepared, well-pulverized soil is obtained. The plants nearest the foundation should be at least 2 feet away. This mass-planting may extend over a space of 3 to 6 feet, owing to location and design. If possible, prepare your ground for this mass-planting several weeks in advance.



Rush Orders

This one reached us on the 7 o'clock morning mail, and is now about to be picked up by the Memphis Express at 10.20 the same morning.

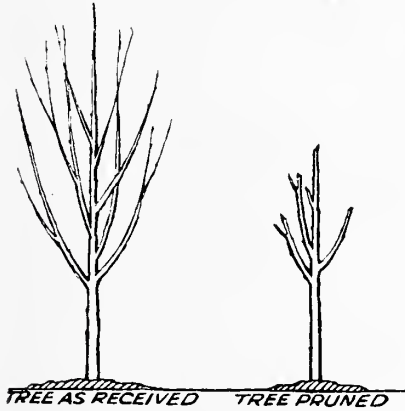
When Your Nursery Stock Arrives. If your ground is ready, proceed to unpack the shipment, thoroughly soaking the roots with water and keeping them protected with damp straw, wet burlap, or other coverings, until planted. If you cannot plant for three to five days, set the bales or boxes in a sheltered spot where sun and wind cannot reach them and leave them undisturbed until ready to plant.

If You Cannot Plant for Five Days or More, then the trees or plants should be "heeled-in." (See cut.) The heeling-in trench should be a foot deep and located where the ground is moist, well drained, and pulverized. Open the bundles so that you can put the trees or plants in one at a time; lean the bodies of the trees over against the bank of earth, shovel fine fresh earth over and around the roots until they are covered. Pour on water enough thoroughly to dampen the earth around the roots, then fill up the trench until the roots and a few inches of body are covered. Now pack the earth well with the feet, and throw on a few shovels of loose earth to prevent baking.



Heeling-in

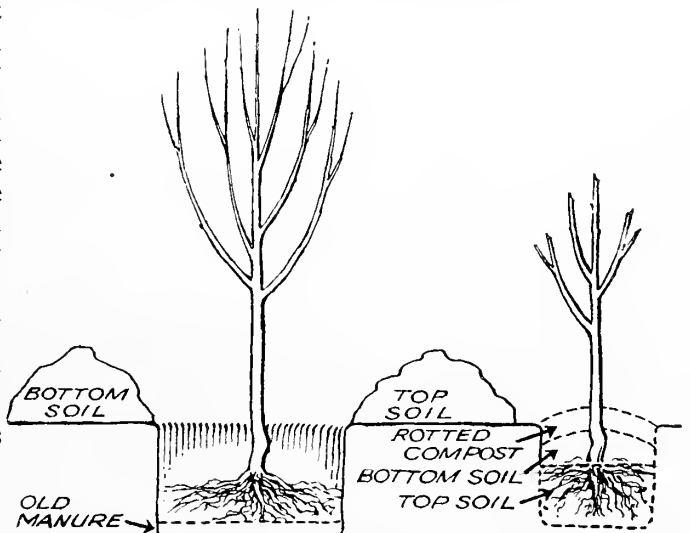
The trees will keep perfectly if these "heeling-in" directions are followed.



Prune Before Planting. Failure is often due to the lack of proper pruning. Trees should never be planted with all tops on, just as they are sent out from the nursery; a portion of the tops must be cut away to counterbalance the loss of roots in digging. Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, and all other fruit-trees except Peach, should have at least one half of the length of the limbs cut away, leaving the trunk with a few side limbs cut well back, the center limb or leader to be a little longer than the side limbs. Peach trees should be closely pruned, leaving a trunk not more than 3 feet in height with a few short stubs of side limbs 2 to 3 inches long. If one-year "whips" are used, simply cut them off at 32 inches above the ground after planting.

If you wish, we will prune one tree, root and branch, ready for planting, to show you how to prune the others. Cut all broken or bruised roots back to sound, clean wood. Always use a sharp knife.

How to Plant. Study the cut carefully. Note that the holes should be of sufficient size to permit the planting of the tree or shrub with all the roots in their natural position. Notice that the hole is larger and deeper than necessary just to receive the roots, that allowance is made for carefully pulverized loose dirt in which the new rootlets can push out rapidly. Notice that the top soil is piled on one side of the hole, the bottom soil on the other. With a spade loosen up the bottom of the hole, thoroughly pulverizing the soil; then put in 2 inches of well-rotted stable manure that is free from heat; do not use fresh green manure under any circumstances. On top of the manure put about 2 inches of well-pulverized soil, then place the tree in position, filling in the top soil first, working it into the roots of the tree with the fingers. When the roots are well covered, pack the dirt firmly by tramping it; then apply a bucket of water, throw in more dirt and tramp thoroughly, until the hole is filled to a point a little below the ground level. Never leave a mound above the level of the surrounding land, but rather leave a slight depression to catch and hold water. Now apply a mulching or covering of well-rotted manure, being careful to keep it from direct contact with the tree. This mulching should extend over a space as large as that occupied by the roots. The rains will leach the manure, carrying it down to the rootlets where it is needed. This mulching is especially valuable for trees planted in the spring, as it prevents the ground from baking, holds the moisture and helps to maintain an even temperature about the



Properly planted and pruned

roots. A little painstaking care in the planting will return big dividends. It is really painful to see a good tree stuck in a hole in the ground just big enough to get it in, with the roots cramped and jammed, and left to struggle for its life. Trees planted this way never develop quickly and never make perfect specimens.

Cultivation. During the first year keep the ground stirred around the trees and shrubs; use an ordinary hoe and work the mulching into the soil. Use the hoe frequently during the entire summer; do not let the ground bake; frequent stirrings conserve the moisture and the working of the manure mulching into the soil feeds the young rootlets. In November or December apply another mulching of well-rotted stable manure and the trees will be in fine shape for their second year's growth.

Don't Plant Old Trees. We have many calls from beginners for 3- and 4-year-old trees, because they feel that the trees will bear earlier and make a stronger growth than younger trees. This is a mistake. Don't plant a fruit-tree older than 2 years; we really prefer a vigorous one-year-old. Trees that are 3 or 4 years old do not recover as quickly from the shock of transplanting, are not as easy to transplant, are more apt to die, and, if they do live, will not make the clean, vigorous growth of a younger tree. To secure the best results, use the best grade of young trees, never more than 2 years old. This applies to fruit-trees only. Many varieties of shade trees, evergreens, etc., cannot be produced in the nursery in two years.

Distance for Planting. We are often asked how many trees are required to an acre and the proper distance apart for planting fruit-trees, nut-trees, etc. It is difficult to make a table that will fit all conditions. If your soil is strong, apple trees, for instance, should be planted 40 feet apart; while, if your soil is naturally poor, they may be planted 30 feet apart. The following table will be of help, we think.

Apple.....30 to 40 ft.	Other Nuts.....25 to 35 ft.	Raspberry.....3 x 6 ft.
Pear, Standard....18 to 20 ft.	Plum.....16 to 20 ft.	Blackberry.....5 x 7 ft.
Pear, Dwarf.....10 ft.	Quince.....10 to 15 ft.	Strawberry, rows....1 x 4 ft.
Peach.....16 to 20 ft.	Grapes.....8 x 10 ft.	Strawberry, beds..1½ x 1½ ft.
Cherry.....15 to 20 ft.	Currants.....3 x 5 ft.	Asparagus, rows....1 x 3 ft.
Pecans.....50 to 75 ft.	Gooseberry.....3 x 5 ft.	Asparagus, beds....1 x 1½ ft.

Number of Trees or Plants to An Acre

Apart each way	Apart each way	Apart each way
3 feet.....4,840	10 feet.....430	25 feet.....70
4 feet.....2,729	12 feet.....325	30 feet.....50
5 feet.....1,742	15 feet.....200	40 feet....27
6 feet.....1,200	18 feet.....135	50 feet....17
8 feet.....680	20 feet.....110	

Rule. Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by distance the plants are set apart in the row and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; divide the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by this number, and you have the number of trees or plants per acre.

Inspection Certificate. All our shipments bear copy of a certificate of inspection issued by our State Entomologist, showing that our nursery has been inspected and found clean from San José scale, peach yellows, rosette, and other dangerously injurious insect pests and plant diseases. A number of southern states, notably Florida, Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia, require all nurseries to file with their state officials a copy of the inspection certificate. Upon approval of such certificates, these state authorities issue special permit tags which must be attached to all shipments within their respective states. We have complied with these various state laws and are in a position to ship into every state in the Union.



Our First Office

The old log-house which served us as office and dwelling (with grafting-room in the cellar) when we started in business in 1890.

Best Time for Planting. The best time for planting in the South, to secure best results, is from about the first of November to the first of January, or as early as possible after the first heavy frost. The roots of trees and plants make a considerable growth during the winter, and if your planting is done in November or December, the trees will have a firm hold on the soil by spring and the growth will be strong and vigorous. A great deal of planting, however, is successfully made as late as the last of March. If planted late, extra care should be given; see that the plants or trees are watered frequently, are well mulched, and that the ground is stirred every few days to prevent baking.

Pests and Diseases. In a small booklet of this kind it is impossible to give intelligent instructions for spraying and combating various diseases, pests, etc., that trouble the fruit-grower and gardener. These matters are treated at length in a special booklet which we will be pleased to mail you on request.

Before Making Up Your Order, please read carefully pages 2 to 5.

Read Before Ordering

Prices. To get the rate per ten your order must be for ten or more trees of a class, say ten Apple, ten Peach, ten Pear, etc. *If less than ten of a class, the price for one will apply.* Fifty or more of a class at the hundred rate.

Free delivery. On all orders for \$10 or more, the full amount to reach us before shipment, we will prepay express or freight charges to any point south of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi River, and will allow transportation charges to nearest river crossing on all such orders from outside this territory. It must be optional with us as to whether we ship by freight or express.

No extra charge for packing. All prices are for goods properly packed in bales, boxes, or crates.

How to send money. Use bank draft, post-office money order, express money order, or registered letter. Our post-office—Chase—is a money-order office.

Cost of express and freight. The express companies give a special rate (second class) on trees and plants, the charges being about 20 per cent less than on general merchandise. We recommend express shipment, unless the order is for heavy shade trees or evergreens.

Substitution. In case we are sold out of varieties ordered, *we do not substitute* another sort *unless you request us to do so.* Your money for varieties that are exhausted will be sent back. If you want us to send a similar variety or one we know to be as good, so instruct us on the order sheet.

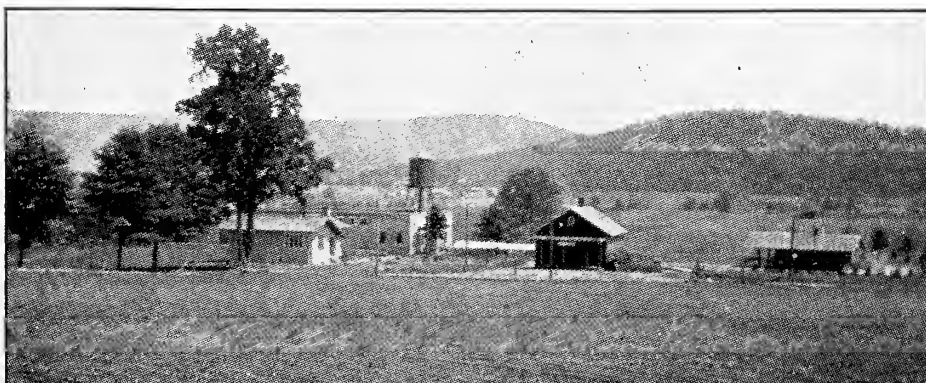
Guarantee. We guarantee all plants and trees to be *true to name*, and to reach you in good condition, and will refund money paid or replace free of charge, as you wish, in case they should be otherwise; but it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not at any time be liable for any amount greater than the original price of the goods.

Selection of stock. We can often make a better selection of varieties suited to the different localities than can the purchaser. We shall always be glad to help you make your selection if you wish, or you may leave the selection of varieties entirely to us.

Grade of trees furnished. Please note that we offer only one uniform grade of fruit-trees—the *first grade* of one- and two-year-olds. These are best. Use the *best grade* of young stock for best results.

Address all orders to

CHASE NURSERY COMPANY - CHASE, ALABAMA



Office, Packing-House, Store, and Station at Chase

Arrangement of Catalogue

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

We have arranged all varieties of Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Peaches in **their order of ripening**. You will find this a great help in making up a list to cover the season, from earliest to latest. The dates given apply to this section of North Alabama in most instances. We have listed **only varieties** best adapted to the southern and southwestern states.

APPLES

Plant 25 to 35 feet apart each way, according to soil

Prices: First grade, 1 year, 4 feet and up, 20 cts. each, \$1.75 for 10, \$15 per 100

SUMMER APPLES

Red Astrachan. A strong grower, abundant bearer. Large; yellow, overspread with deep, rich crimson; flesh tender, juicy. Ripens end of May and runs well into June.

Yellow Transparent. Comes into bearing quickly, tree not long-lived. Fruit good size; skin white, pale yellow when full ripe; crisp, juicy, subacid. June.

Early Harvest. Yellow; medium to large size; fine flavor. A sure and abundant bearer. The most profitable early Apple in this section. Ripens ten days later than Red Astrachan.

Carolina Red June. Well known throughout the South. Medium size, oblong; deep red. Middle of June to end of July.

Horse (Yellow Horse). Large; greenish yellow; acid; a good bearer. Widely known throughout the South. July and August.

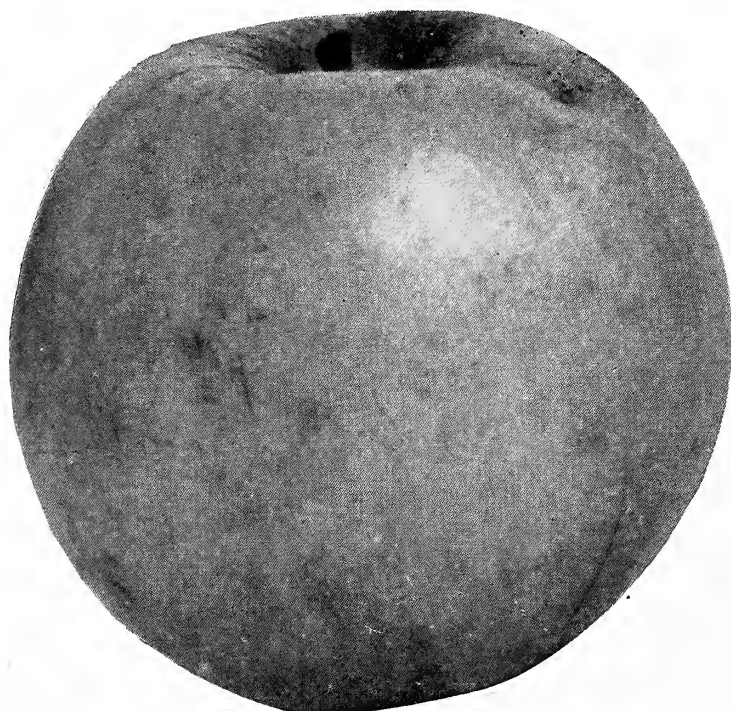
Sweet Bough. Large; pale yellow; flesh tender; a great favorite with those who like baked apples. Bears young.



Yellow Transparent Apples

Hackworth. A native of Morgan County, Alabama, twenty miles south of Huntsville. Tree a very strong grower, adapted to a wide range of soils and elevations. Fruit medium to large, of good appearance and quality. Begins ripening in July and continues through August.

Transcendent Crab. We think this the best Crab Apple for the South. Good size (for a Crab); golden yellow with rich crimson cheek, nearly all crimson when mature; crisp, yellow flesh; makes the best Crab Apple jelly ever. Late August or September.



Early Harvest Apple

FALL and WINTER APPLES

Fall Pippin. Large; bright yellow; subacid; quality good; a valuable market or table variety.

Grimes Golden. Medium size; skin yellow with small dots; tender, juicy and fine. Bears young; a good cropper and always finds ready sale.

Ben Davis. Should be classed here as a fall Apple, though with careful handling keeps well. Large; yellow, overspread with red; flesh white, subacid, poor quality. A prolific bearer and profitable, commanding ready sale because of its fine appearance.

Fall and Winter Apples, continued

Kinnard's Choice. An early winter Apple of good quality; medium to large; dark, rich red; flesh yellow, crisp, aromatic.

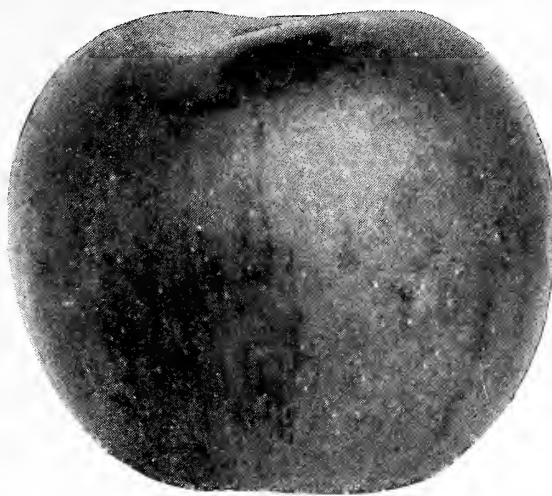
York Imperial (Johnson's Fine Winter). Medium size; flesh yellow; skin whitish with crimson shadings; subacid, crisp; better adapted to sections north of Chattanooga than to the lower South. Grown largely in Rhea County, East Tennessee, and one of the most profitable varieties there.

Albemarle Pippin. One of the finest winter Apples, but not adapted to many sections, as it requires a deep, rich, warm soil and good elevation. Has paid enormous dividends to the growers in Albemarle County, Virginia, where it attains perfection. Large, rather lop-sided; yellowish green; flesh yellow. A fine keeper.

Stayman Winesap. A seedling of Winesap, but a stronger grower and better adapted to thin soils; much like Winesap in size and appearance, but of better quality.

Mammoth Blacktwig (Paragon). From Lincoln County, Tennessee; very large; dark red; yellow flesh. Good keeper and always a good seller; productive.

Winesap. One of the most dependable late



Stayman Winesap Apple

Apples for the general South. Small to medium size; fine, dark red; flesh crisp. An excellent keeper.

Delicious. A very popular Apple in the West and Northwest. Very large, oblong; color rich crimson shaded to yellow; fine grain, juicy; a fine keeper and shipper. Not yet thoroughly tried out in the South.

Yates. A small Apple, but one of the surest croppers, heaviest bearers, and best keepers. Dark red with white dots; flesh yellow, crisp and good.

In the fall of 1915 here in Madison County, Alabama, the Kelly Brothers harvested over 7,000 bushels of Yates Apples which sold by wagon to near-by towns at from 75 cts. to \$1.50 per bushel. While this is a very small Apple, it is such a sure bearer and long keeper that it has proven one of the best money-makers of all the winter varieties for this section.

PEARS

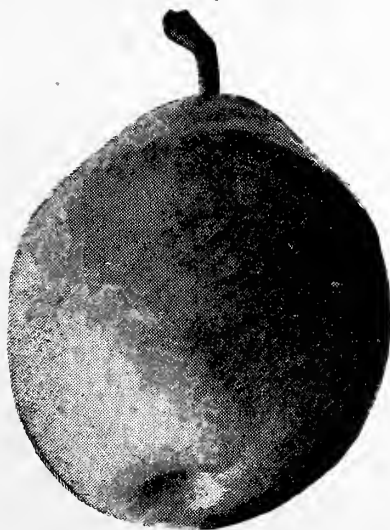
Plant 20 to 25 feet apart

Prices: First grade, 1 and 2 years, 5 feet and up, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100

SUMMER PEARS

Wilder's Early. Small or medium size; yellow, with dark red cheek; flesh melting, sweet, good quality. Early June. Tree a strong, shapely grower.

Bartlett. Large and luscious; richly flavored; last of July.



Seckel Pear

Le Conte. Good size, bell shaped; not of high quality, but if picked rather green and matured in a dark, cool room its quality will be greatly improved. Tree a vigorous grower; bears young.

Garber. Follows Le Conte closely and resembles Kieffer. Strong grower, productive. August.

Seckel. This little Pear is the standard for flavor. Yellowish russet with red cheek; very juicy and melting. Tree is of slow growth and never attains great size. August.

AUTUMN and WINTER PEARS

Beurre d'Anjou. A handsome Pear of large size; rich, melting. Tree of strong growth. September.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Very large; tender, well flavored. Middle of August.

Kieffer. Large to very large; yellow, with vermilion cheek; brittle flesh; quality usually poor, greatly improved if ripened in dark, cool room. Matures in September, lasts well into October. Prolific; begins bearing early—the third or fourth year. Tree one of the strongest growers.

Japan Golden Russet. Fruit of good size, globular in shape; very firm flesh, especially desirable for preserving or canning, not of great value otherwise. Fruit hangs on the tree perfectly sound until November.

DWARF PEARS

Plant 10 to 12 feet apart

First grade, about 3 feet, 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10, \$25 per 100.

Dwarf Pears are grown on quince roots, and never attain great size. For general southern planting we recommend **Duchesse d'Angouleme** (see page 7).

PLUMS

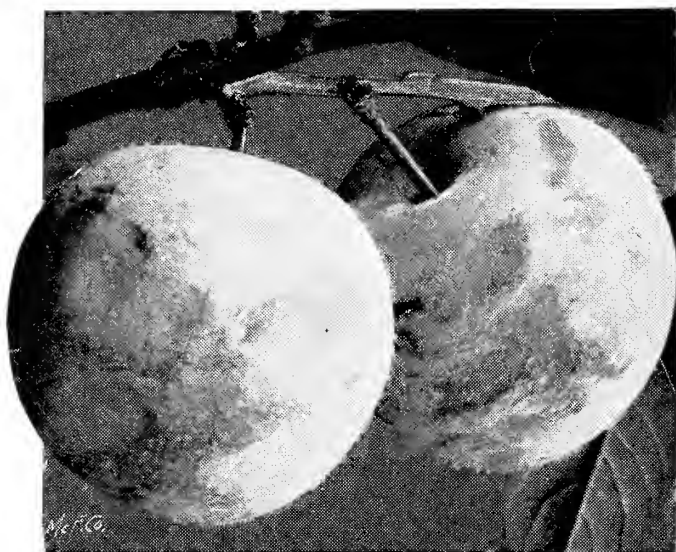
Plant 15 to 25 feet apart

We have, after twenty years' experience, cut out all varieties for the South except the following, and these are all good.

Prices: First grade, 4 feet and up, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100



Two-year budded Pears at Chase



Abundance Plum

Red June, or Red Nagate. Of medium size, pointed; thick skin of purplish red color; flesh yellow, solid, rather coarse grained, juicy; very prolific. Matures about the middle of June.

Abundance, or Botan. Tree bears, as the name implies, in abundance; a two-year-old tree here on our grounds bore ninety speci-

Abundance, continued

mens on a single limb, 4 feet long. Requires thinning to secure fruit of the best size and quality. Color yellow, overspread with purplish red, turning darker in the sun. Flesh yellow, subacid, juicy. We regard this as the most dependable of all the Japan Plums. Ripens end of June.

Burbank. Similar in all characteristics to Abundance, except that it is more globular. Of cherry-red color, mottled with yellow, and ten to fifteen days later.

Wickson. A Plum of large size, and distinct, pointed shape. Of high quality, very firm, yellow flesh; pit small; dark crimson-purple when matured. Because it blooms so early it is often killed by late frosts in this section. Ripens last of July.

Wild Goose. Chickasaw type. The best of this type. Large fruit of oblong shape; skin bright vermilion covered with blue bloom; richly acid. One of the oldest and best known of the native American Plums. Ripens end of June.

Shropshire Damson. European type. Of larger size than the old Blue Damson. Dark purple; good quality. In great demand for preserving. August.

Compass Cherry-Plum. A cross between the Sand Cherry and the Miner Plum. Fruit about 1 inch in diameter, bright red, when fully ripe a dark rich red. For canning and preserving this is a most valuable addition to our list of fruits for the South. Remarkable in that it bears heavily the second or third year. Often the two-year-old trees in the nursery row are loaded with fruit.



Field of Compass Cherry-Plum at Chase

CHERRIES

*Plant 18 to 25
feet apart*

The reason for so much disappointment to the planters of Cherry trees in the South, in so many long-looked-for but never-appearing crops of fruit, is that the varieties planted are often absolutely worthless for our section of country. We know by test that for general southern planting the list of varieties should be reduced to not more than six; and for elevation under a thousand feet above sea level we would recommend but two varieties—Early Richmond and Large Montmorency.

Prices: First grade, 4 feet and up, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100

HEARTS and BIGARREAUS

Sweet

This type is fairly successful on high elevations, but worthless in most localities in the South.

Black Tartarian. Large; purplish black; pleasant flavor.

Governor Wood. Good size; clear, light red; tender and juicy. A customer on Mission Ridge, near Chattanooga, reports this variety as successful there.

DUKES and MORELLOS

Sour

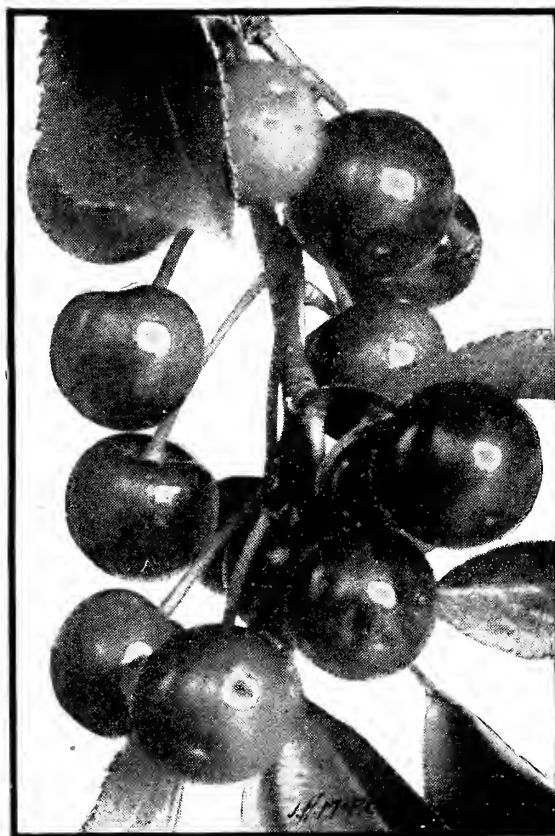
Early Richmond. Medium size; light red; acid. Profitable here. Ripens last of May.

May Duke. Large size; dark red; good quality. Don't plant it on low elevations.

Large Montmorency. The best Cherry for general planting. Very productive. Large size; rich red; follows Early Richmond. Tree a strong grower and a sure bearer in this section.

English Morello. Large size; very dark red; tender. Tree of dwarfish growth, not so productive as Large Montmorency, and several days later.

You can't go wrong if you plant Early Richmond and Large Montmorency on either high or low ground; but always remember



Early Richmond Cherry

that Cherry trees will not thrive where there is stagnant moisture. Select a location that is well drained.

PEACHES

*Plant 18 to 25 feet
apart each way*

We call particular attention to this reduced list of varieties of Peaches, every one of which

can be planted with safety in the South. The varieties are listed in the order of their ripening, and the list, though small, is so complete that it covers the ripening season thoroughly. They are the best of their particular class and season. A good Peach crop is as profitable as an apple crop and the supply is less than the demand.



Peach trees at Chase coming one year, showing growth to May 28.
Five months yet to grow

Prices: First grade, 1 year, 3½ feet and up, 20 cts. each, \$1.75 for 10, \$15 per 100.

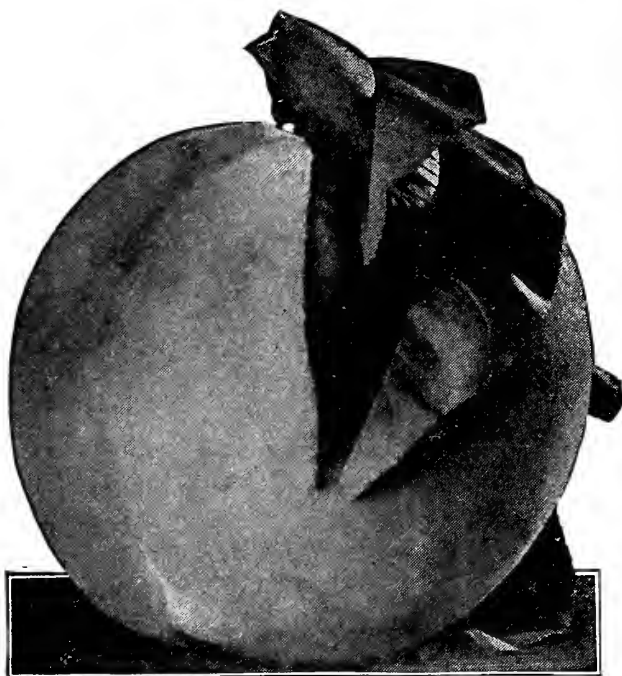
Peaches, continued

Mayflower. The earliest and one of the very best early Peaches. Fruit round, entirely covered with red; blooms late, very hardy. A native of North Carolina, a good shipper, and its high color and fine appearance make it the most profitable early Peach, as it always brings top prices. Last of May.

Sneed. Originated near Memphis, Tennessee. Follows Mayflower about six days. Not highly colored, but a good shipper and a profitable sort.



Solid field of Peach seedlings being budded August 5



Red Bird Cling Peach

Red Bird Cling. Large; creamy white, with glowing red cheek; flesh firm; fine shipper. Widely planted in Arkansas and Texas.

Gordon. This is a new variety, originated in the Fort Valley district of Georgia. Large, white, clingstone, with red cheek; good shipper, and has been a big money-maker for the Georgia orchardists.

Arp Beauty. The earliest yellow-fleshed Peach; firm; juicy, excellent flavor; freestone.

Carman. Large, resembling Elberta; skin tough, creamy white, with deep blush; flesh creamy white, tinged with red; good flavor. A good shipper. Freestone. Middle of June.

Early Elberta. A large, beautiful early Elberta of fine quality, ripening about ten days earlier than the old Elberta; freestone.

Early Belle, or Hiley. A Georgia Peach, supposed to be a cross between Belle of Georgia and Early Tillotson. Large; creamy white, highly colored cheek. One of the profitable commercial varieties of Georgia, and now being extensively planted.

Belle of Georgia. Very large; white skin, attractive red cheek; flesh white, firm; the standard of excellence of all Peaches in quality; prolific bearer. It is one of the best market varieties of its season.

Elberta. Known wherever Peaches are eaten. Of Georgia origin, remarkable for its size; firm, yellow flesh and tough skin, making it one of the best shipping Peaches; yellow, slightly overspread with red; fine red cheek. Freestone. Middle of July.

Champion. Large size; skin creamy white, red cheek; sweet, rich and juicy. July 15 to 25. Freestone.

Chinese Cling. Very large; yellowish white, mottled with carmine; flesh white, red at the tip; a very juicy Peach. Clingstone. End of July.

Blood Cling, or Indian Blood. Large; dark claret with deep red veins; flesh deep red; middle to last of August.

Wonderful. Very large; yellow flesh; firm and good. A desirable late market variety. Freestone. End of August.

Heath Cling. Very large; creamy white; flesh white, juicy, vinous, rich. Late August.

Salway. Large; dull yellow, mottled brownish red; flesh yellow, firm, somewhat acid. An old, well-known and popular late Peach, following Heath Cling; very high in quality. Freestone.



Same field of Peaches as shown on page 9, taken August 5. You can just see the man's head at left of picture

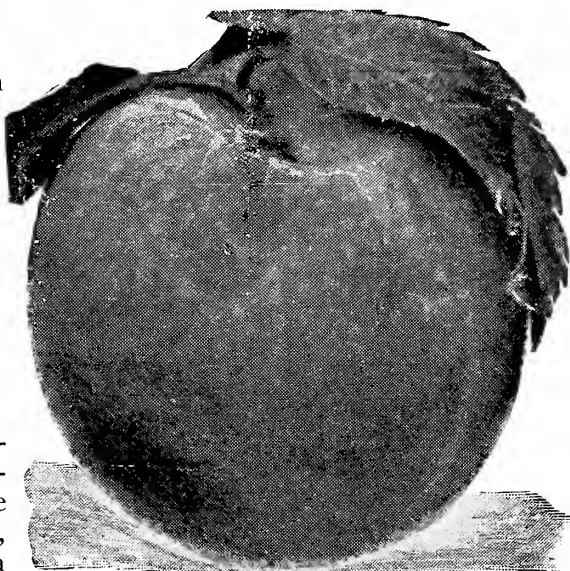
Peaches, continued

Levy's Late, or Henrietta. Very large; yellow with deep crimson colorings; very firm. Clingstone. September.

Krummel October. A very large, beautiful Peach ripening about two weeks later than Salway. Yellow flesh; rich yellow skin with dark carmine cheek; free-stone. Always finds a good market.

A GOOD TEST AND A VALUED TESTIMONIAL

Fifteen years ago we supplied one of the most prominent fruit-growers in New York State with a full collection of Peach trees, some of almost every variety we were growing. We have kept in close touch with this orchard, and quote from the owner's last letter: "The Alabama orchard has this year proved the best one on the farm. The trees are still thrifty and strong and this year have given us a bountiful crop. The most satisfactory thing about this Peach orchard is the fact that the trees were practically every one true to name; there may have been one or two out of the entire lot which developed into seedling Peaches, I presume, because a bud from the



Krummel October Peach

original root was left to grow; otherwise the varieties are exactly true. As you know, this lot called for a great many different varieties and it seems to me remarkable evidence of the accuracy possible in the nursery business that this sort of an order should come out almost exactly right."

In the collection sent this customer were a great many varieties of Peaches that do not appear in this catalogue, for the reason that such

varieties, while first-class for planting in the North, are not of value for the South, and this catalogue is compiled with the wants of the southern planter constantly in mind. We grow the leading sorts, used throughout the northern and western states, and will be glad, at any time, to submit special lists of varieties to prospective planters in those sections.

It is a recognized fact among the large commercial Peach orchardists throughout the country that southern-grown Peach trees, particularly from the Huntsville district, are the best trees possible to obtain, because of the fact that this section is absolutely free from yellows, rosette, little peach, etc.

Mr. J. H. Baird, manager of the largest commercial Peach orchard in the Fort Valley district of Georgia, will bear us out in this statement.

APRICOTS and NECTARINES

Very uncertain generally throughout the South. If you wish to experiment, plant a tree or two where they are well protected by buildings if possible. They are profitable in some sections of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California.

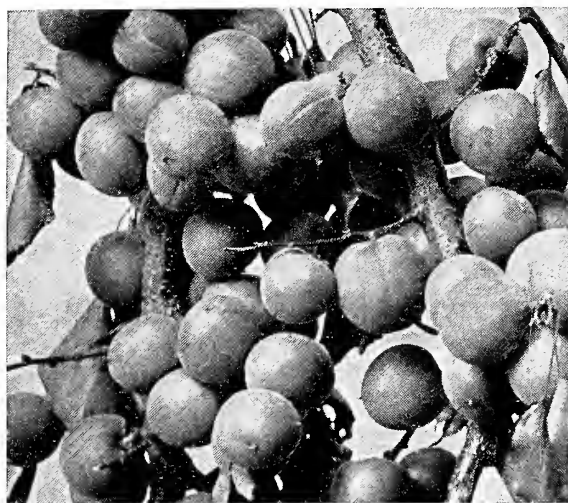
Prices: First grade, 1 year, 3½ feet and up, 25c. each, \$2 for 10

Varieties of Apricots

Alexander	Budd	Superb
Moorpark	Peach	Wilson

Varieties of Nectarines

Red Roman	New White
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Superb Apricots



Peach Trees at Chase, taken August 15

JAPAN PERSIMMONS

These are all right for the lower South, but not successful this far north. These improved sorts produce fruit three to five times the size of the common native Persimmon. Allow the fruit to hang on the trees until just before frost is expected. Place in a cool, dark room until matured.

Prices: First grade, 1 year, 3 feet and up, 30c. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Hyakume. Large; yellow skin; dark brown flesh, sweet, crisp, and delicious; not astringent, good while still rather hard; fine.

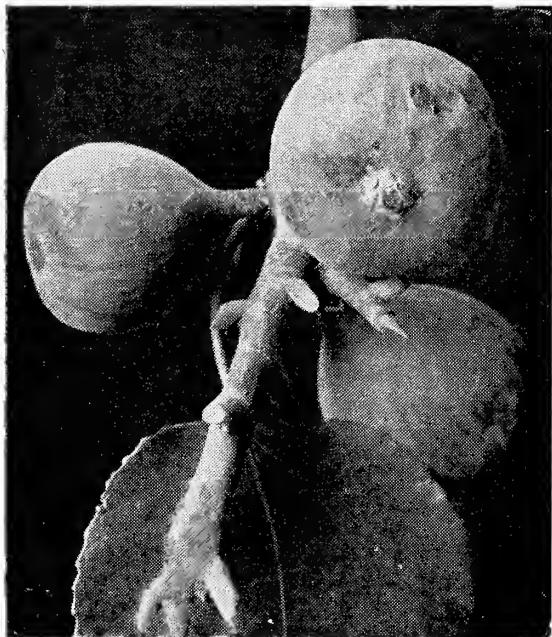
Okame. Large; skin orange-yellow, changing to brilliant carmine, with delicate bloom and waxy, semi-transparent appearance; light, clear flesh when ripe; light brown center around seed, of which it has several; loses astringency as soon as it begins to ripen; fine quality; strong bearer. The most beautiful of them all.

Tane-Nashi. Very large; skin bright red when fully matured; flesh yellow; seedless; quality very fine. Perhaps the most highly esteemed of the light-fleshed kinds. Tree is vigorous and bears well.



Preparing ground for nursery planting

Yemon. Large; flat tomato-shaped; skin light yellow, changing to dull red, mottled with orange-yellow; distinct coloring; flesh deep, dull red, brown around the seeds; no astringency after fruit begins to soften; quality excellent and sweet, and is edible while solid, but improves as it becomes soft.



Celestial Figs

FIGS

Plant 12 to 18 feet apart

Increased plantings of Fig trees are being made each year in Florida and all the southern portions of the Gulf states, including a large area in Texas. This increase is due to the profitable canning and preserving of this fruit.

Prices: First grade, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100

Brown Turkey. Medium to large fruit, coppery brown in color; white flesh shading to pink near the seeds. Perhaps not quite as hardy as Celestial.

Celestial, or Celeste.

Fruit small to medium, pale violet in color; very prolific; excellent quality; the hardiest of all Figs; one of the best canning and preserving sorts.

Magnolia. Fruit very large; quality good; grows vigorously; very satisfactory for canning. Largely planted in Texas.



Field of Celestial Figs at Chase

SATSUMA ORANGE

*Plant 15 to 20
feet apart*

This is the hardiest of the edible Oranges, and is successfully grown in northern Florida and in the southern portions of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and the coastal sections of Texas. It has pushed the Orange-producing section north about one hundred miles from the Gulf. The fruit is of medium size, deep yellow, sweet, delicious, and seedless. It bears at an early age. We cannot propagate this tree successfully this far north, and our trees are grown under contract by one of the best propagators on the Gulf Coast. Usually the orders are shipped direct by our grower, often effecting a material saving in transportation charges.



Gang of budders at Chase

The trees are stake-trained in the nursery, handled and packed with the greatest care.

Prices: 1 to 2 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10; 2 to 3 feet, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10

Write for special prices on lots of 100 trees or more

QUINCES

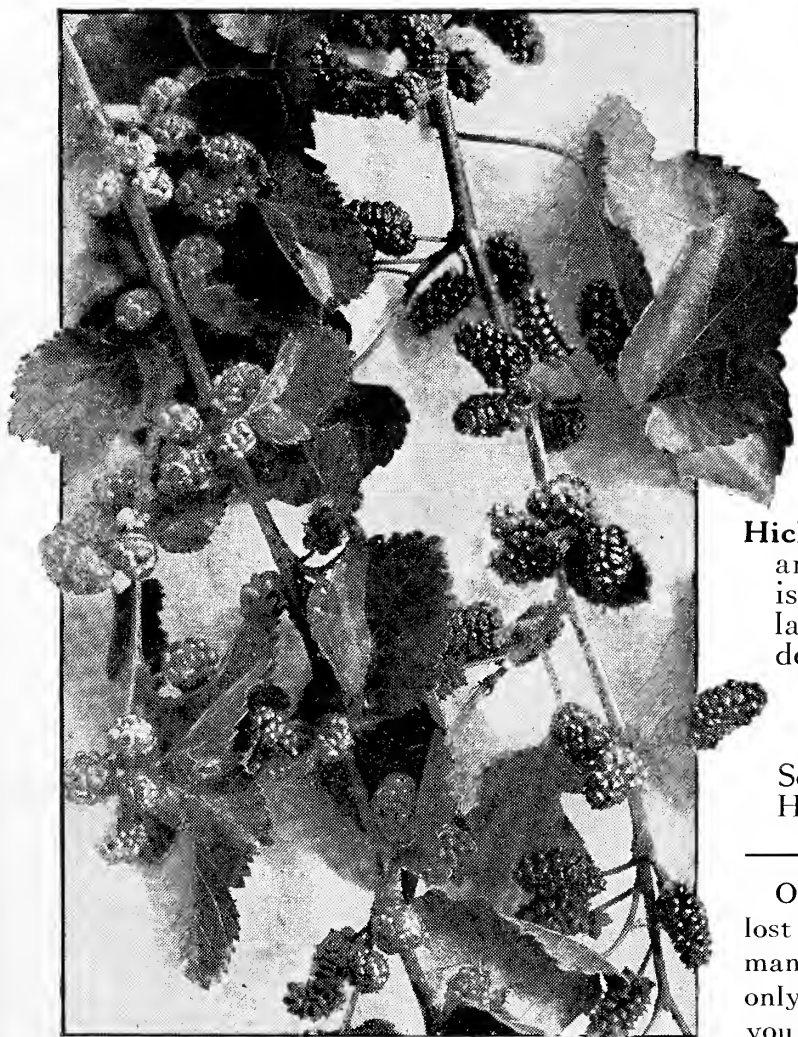
Plant 12 feet apart each way

Require a deep, rich soil, clean cultivation, and should be sprayed for best results.

Prices: First grade, young trees, 3 to 4 feet, 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10

Champion. Fruit averages larger than Orange and more oval in shape. A late keeper.

Orange. Fruit of good size; bright yellow; excellent flavor. An old standard sort.



Branches of Mulberries

MULBERRIES

Plant 25 feet apart each way

A very valuable fruit for poultry and hogs. The fruiting period is of long duration, lasting two to three months. Should be planted in every hog pasture and chicken yard. Trees come into bearing very young.

Prices: First grade, 1 year, 5 feet, and up, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10

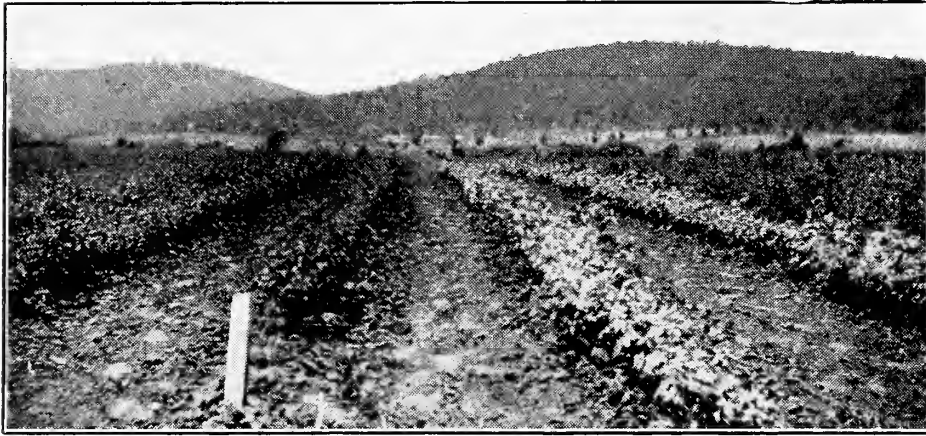
Write for special price on lots of 100

Black English. Tree a very strong grower; foliage fine; berry large, black, ripens ahead of Hicks; hardy and prolific.

Hicks' Everbearing. Follows Black English and continues in bearing for weeks; berry is black, produced abundantly, but not as large as Black English. For sections bordering the Potomac or Ohio Rivers either Downing or New American should be planted, as they are hardier than the two described above. For the general South we recommend Black English and Hicks.

Of the nursery stock bought last year I only lost four trees out of the five hundred. A good many of the peach have fruit on them, although only two years old from bud. Will remember you always when I need anything in your line.—
From MARYLAND, May 23, 1916.

NUT TREES



Block of Young Nut Trees at Chase

PECANS

Plant 35 to 50 feet apart

Important. Do not allow the roots of a Pecan tree to dry out or to be exposed to sun and air. Immediately on receipt of the trees, wet them down thoroughly and plant with the least delay. Keep the roots wet while in the field before planting; wrap with bag or burlap well soaked.

With a sharp knife (don't use a hatchet) cut off the bruised end of the tap-root. It is not necessary for a Pecan to have all its tap-root—12 to 18 inches, according to the size of the tree, is sufficient. Plant a little deeper than the tree stood in the nursery. Be sure that you **firm the soil tightly**, as the hole is filled, except the last 4 or 5 inches, which leave loose. Soak the ground well, using a bucketful of water to each tree after planting.

Be sure that you plant the improved sorts, either grafted or budded trees, not too large or too old, preferably yearlings. Planters have been robbed of thousands of dollars the past few years by unscrupulous dealers palming off seedling trees at fancy prices. Seedling Pecans are all right for reforesting waste land and for shade trees, but are very uncertain as to the size and quality of the nut produced. The improved sorts are absolutely sure, when grown from bearing trees, by reliable, careful propagators. There are many of these improved sorts. We have selected the best four varieties for planting generally in the southern states.

Prices; 1-year trees, 1½ to 2 feet, 70 cts. each, \$6 for 10; 2 to 3 feet, 90 cts. each, \$7 for 10; 3 to 4 feet, \$1 each, \$8.50 for 10.

Frotscher. Of large size; shell very thin; meat easily removed entire from shell; good flavor; one of the best.

Stuart. The hardiest of this list. Large size; shell medium thin; quality good; one of the best varieties.

Schley. A distinctly pointed nut of good size; thin shell, well filled; fine flavor.

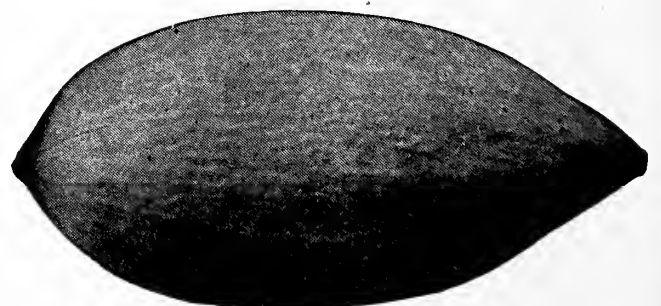
Van Deman. A large, long, dark nut; tree a vigorous grower with large healthy foliage; one of the oldest of the improved sorts.



Schley Pecan



Stuart Pecan



Van Deman Pecan

SEEDLING PECANS

These are all right for shade trees, wind breaks, etc., but the chances are that you will get a nut of small size and poor quality from a seedling tree. We do not recommend seedlings, but have many calls for them and will furnish at the proper price for seedlings.

Prices: 1 to 2 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; 2 to 3 feet, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10

If wanted in large quantity for reforesting or other purposes, write for special prices.

NO MAN PLANTS A TREE FOR HIMSELF ALONE

ALMONDS

The crop north of Florida at least is almost always killed by late frost, as this is one of the earliest trees to bloom.

Prices: 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10

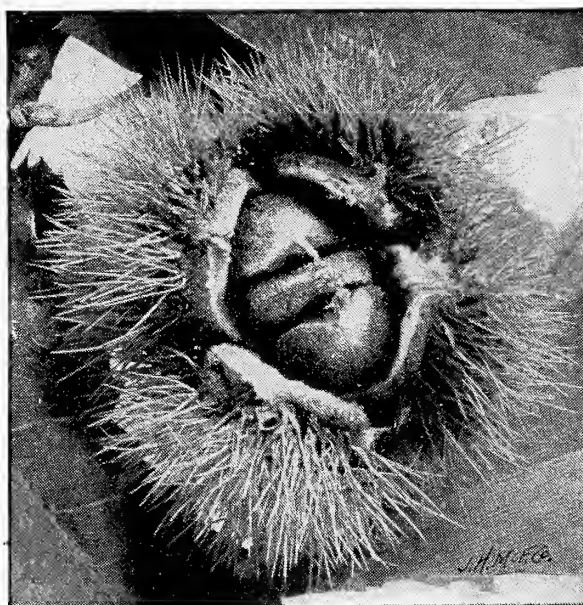
I. X. L. and Ne Plus Ultra. Both are thin-shelled varieties.

CHESTNUTS

Prices: 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

Japan Mammoth. Produces Chestnuts of mammoth size; tree is a strong grower, and of decided value as a shade tree.

Spanish. A rapid-growing tree of good size. The nuts are produced early, five-year-old trees on our grounds bearing good crops. The nuts are not so sweet as the native or American Chestnut, but find a ready market owing to their good size and fine appearance.



Japan Mammoth Chestnut



Some good English Walnuts at Chase

WALNUTS

Black. Makes a good shade tree and is particularly desirable for re-foresting waste land, the timber being very valuable. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

English. Makes a very handsome shade or lawn tree and produces, though not with regularity in this sec-

tion, a table nut of fine quality. Here in North Alabama the crop is uncertain, but we think so much of the tree as an ornamental that we do not hesitate to recommend it for this purpose alone. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Japan. A vigorous tree entirely hardy and a sure and prolific bearer. The Japan Walnuts are not as thin-shelled as the English. They make a beautiful ornamental tree with a broad spreading top. At home almost anywhere, except on poorly drained soils. 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

SMALL FRUITS

BLACKBERRIES

Improved Blackberries are of greater size, sweeter, and of finer flavor than the wild sorts. The ripening season follows the strawberry a week or ten days, and the fruit finds a ready market at good prices. Plant in rows, 6 or 8 feet apart, setting the plants 3 feet apart in the row. After the crop is gathered, cut out and burn the old canes. When the young canes are about 2 feet high, pinch out the tips; this will make them branch, increasing the next year's crop.

Prices: 50 cts. for 10, \$1 for 25, \$2.50 per 100

Early Harvest. Medium size; firm; productive.

Snyder. Medium size, very hardy; an old, well-known sort.

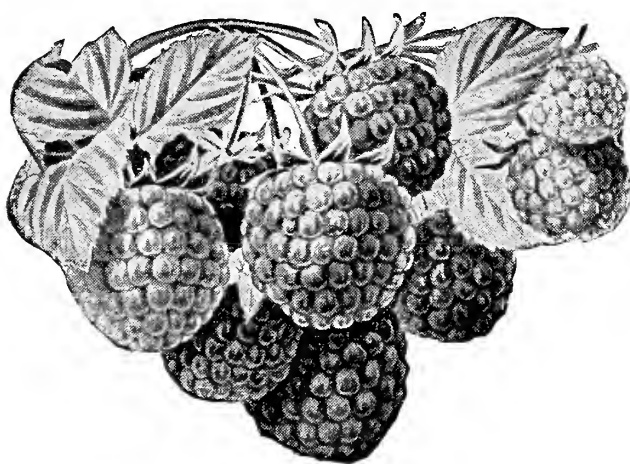
DEWBERRIES

One of the most profitable small fruits for general culture. The crop follows the strawberry season closely, and fills the gap between strawberries and blackberries.

Austin's Improved. Of Texas origin. Very large fruit; enormously productive; a strong, vigorous grower. The best variety for the South. 50 cts. for 10, \$1 for 25, \$2.50 per 100.



Panoramic View of Chase Valley from top of Packing-H



Cuthbert Raspberries

RASPBERRIES

Not so successful in the South as in a colder climate. The two varieties offered are the best, and both are desirable for the home-garden. After the vines have finished bearing for the season, all old canes should be cleared out.

Prices: 50 cts. for 10, \$1 for 25, \$2.50 per 100

Cuthbert. Red. Excellent quality; berry of large size; ripens here end of May, and continues several weeks.

Cumberland (Black Cap). The best black; large size; good quality, and produces abundantly over a long season.

CURRENTS and GOOSEBERRIES

Neither of these fruits likes our long, hot summers. A few plants for the garden will pay usually, but we do not recommend large plantings.

Prices: \$1 for 10, \$2 for 25, \$7 per 100

Wilder Currant. Red.

Houghton Gooseberry. Red.

RHUBARB or PIE PLANT

A fine, healthful fruit, but not at home in hot, dry soils. Requires a rich, deep, warm soil.

Prices: 1-year roots, 75 cts. for 10, \$1.50 for 25, \$5 per 100

ASPARAGUS

Every southern garden should contain an Asparagus bed. It is best grown in rows about 4 feet apart in the row. Open these rows wide and about 10 inches deep; fill in 4 inches of rich top-soil mixed with well-rotted stable manure. Firm the roots thoroughly, covering about 2 inches deep. This will leave an open furrow about 4 inches in depth, to be filled in by summer cultivation. Do not cut the first season's growth, but allow it to stand until frost; then cut all stocks even with the ground; rake off, and spread a mulching of well-rotted manure all over it 2 or 3 inches deep. The winter rains will carry this mulching down into the soil where it is needed. The second year your Asparagus bed will be a joy, and will require but little attention thereafter. Keep it free from weeds, and give it a mulching every third year.

Price: 2-year crowns, 75 cts. for 25, \$1.25 for 50, \$2 per 100

Columbian Mammoth White

Conover's Colossal



Asparagus



Grape-vine growing in vineyard

GRAPES

*Plant 8 to 10 feet
apart*

Your back porch, fences around the garden and the chicken yard, any unsightly outhouses can all be utilized as supports for Grape-vines. There is no fruit that returns greater dividends in satisfaction. They do not necessarily require a rich soil. Keep the ground well stirred about them, working in a good heavy mulching of leaves, leaf-mold or well-rotted stable manure once or twice a year.

Prices: First grade, well-rooted vines, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$7.50 per 100

Concord. Bunch and berry large, blue-black; flesh sweet, tender; quality high. One of the best known and most popular sorts.

Delaware. Bunch small or medium, berry small; skin thin, light red in color; sweet and tender. Standard of excellence. This variety requires a richer soil than any other.

Diamond (Moore's Diamond). The best white Grape for home use. Has a thin skin and will not ship successfully. Bunch is very large and handsome; berry full-medium size, of a delicate greenish white tinged with amber when matured. Ripens about a week before Concord.

Ives' Seedling. Dark purple, almost black when fully ripe; bunch and berry of medium size. Ripens over a long period.

Lutie. A native of Davidson County, Tennessee. Vine a distinct grower; berry large, dark red; peculiar and most agreeable flavor. Productive and desirable.

Moore's Early. A very desirable blue-black Grape resembling Concord, but about two weeks earlier.

Niagara. The best white market Grape. A good shipper, having a tough though rather thin skin. Bunch medium to large, berry large. Pale yellow with whitish bloom when fully ripe.

Worden. A seedling of Concord, but has a peculiar superiority to its parent, and is a few days earlier.

SCUPPERNONG, or MUSCADINE TYPE

A distinct type of native southern Grape. The vine is a very strong grower, remarkably free from diseases and insects, maturing its fruit fully without decay. The fruit is produced in small clusters.

Prices: First grade, 2-year vines, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10

Scuppernong. Bunches are small, consisting usually of six to ten large berries; bronze-colored when fully matured. Flesh is pulpy, with a peculiar musky flavor.

James. Produces the largest fruit of the Muscadine type. The berries are black, juicy and sweet, and often measure 1 inch or more in diameter.



Concord Grape

STRAWBERRIES

ARRANGED IN THEIR
ORDER OF RIPENING

Will succeed in any soil adapted to farm and garden crops. Prepare the soil thoroughly to a good depth; if crowded for room, plant in beds, setting the plants about 20 inches apart each way. A better method is the matted-row system, planting in rows 3 to 4 feet apart and 15 to 20 inches apart in the row. After planting, apply a mulching, along each side of the rows, of 4 to 6 inches of clean straw or leaves. If your soil is thin, apply a coat of manure as a mulch, before you do the straw or leaves. The mulching will hold moisture during the summer and will keep the berries clean as they ripen. Allow the plants to make runners all summer, which will give you the first season a thick-matted row as wide as you allow the runners to set crowns; this width should not be more than 12 or 15 inches, giving you about 20 inches of clear space between rows for cultivation. We offer the following six varieties, all perfect-blooming sorts, and all standard varieties of their season, the six sorts covering the season from earliest to latest and described in their order of ripening.

Prices: 50 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000

Excelsior. Extra early; high color; large and firm; a vigorous grower and one of the best drought resisters.

Missionary. A round berry of good size, fine color, and a good shipper.

Lady Thompson. Widely planted over the whole country because of its uniform productiveness, these qualities offsetting the fact that it is not of as good texture or flavor as any of the other varieties here described.

Klondyke. A shapely dark red berry of uniform size and one of the best shippers; makes a strong, vigorous growth; a very profitable sort.

Aroma. Large size; dark glossy red; one of the best late sorts.

Gandy. The last to ripen; a large, firm, bright crimson berry of good quality. Requires a good rich soil to bring out its maximum efficiency.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

We have been skeptical regarding the real value of this much-advertised new race of Strawberry plants; but, after testing them out here at Chase, we are convinced that they are of great value for the South. We have worked up a sufficient stock of **Progressive** to enable us to offer them for the first time in this catalogue. Our first planting of Progressive was made in November, and on the following 15th of May we picked from these plants well-matured fine berries and continued to pick them all summer. The quality is good, the production wonderful. Think of having fine, fresh Strawberries from your own garden every day from May until frost!

There are a number of varieties of this Everbearing type, but **Progressive** is, we think, the best so far tested over a wide space of country and, until other sorts have proven as good or better for general planting, we shall confine our efforts to this one variety.

Prices: 25 plants for \$1, 100 plants for \$2.50, 500 plants for \$8.50, 1,000 plants for \$15

Progressive. Much like Dunlap in appearance and size; berry is dark red, good shape and good quality. The plants make a surprisingly strong growth and set runners freely.

TIME TO PLANT. You can plant this Everbearing type successfully in either the fall or spring. Have your ground thoroughly prepared in advance; plant in rows or beds as desired, and just as you would the common varieties.

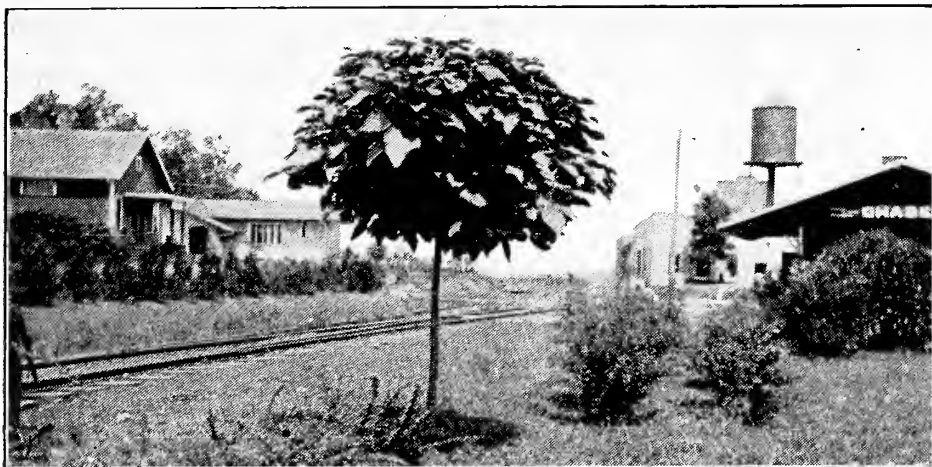
IMPORTANT. Best results will be had if, during the first six weeks of growth, all blossom stems are removed, which will cause the plants to make strong growth and set more fruit for fall use. After six weeks let them fruit at will for the balance of the season, but do not allow them to set an excess of runners until into September.



Progressive Strawberry, blooming and bearing at the same time

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

Aside from the satisfaction and comfort you will derive from properly planted and properly shaded grounds, do you realize that as an investment there is nothing that returns such dividends as the beautifying of the grounds around your home? Real-estate men all



Catalpa Bungei at Chase Station

over the country all agree that a place properly planted with trees and shrubs will, other things being equal, always find the quickest sale. Thousands of instances are on record where the investment by the owner of even less than ten dollars in the ornamentation of his premises has resulted in the sale of the property at an advance of several hundred dollars.

Get the tree-planting habit, whether you buy your trees from us or our

neighbor nurserymen, or go to the forest and dig your shade trees. It is a healthful, sane, delightful experience to take up the study of trees and plants and become acquainted with them, work among them, and get on good terms with them. Give some real thought to the planning of your ornamental planting; do not make your place look like a nursery, with a shade tree here and next in line an evergreen, and beyond a shrub "straight up and down and square across;" but leave open spaces, massing the shrubbery against the foundation of the house perhaps, or in group-plantings, and so locate the shade trees that you do not shut out a pleasing view. Unquestionably nursery-grown shade trees are much superior to forest trees; they have more and finer roots, having been transplanted at least once, often two to four times, in the nursery. The same sized tree, grown in the forest, never having been transplanted, will have but two or three coarse, woody roots, and is almost certain to die when moved. If by careful nursing it lives, it will not grow off vigorously, as it must make its fibrous roots or feeders after transplanting.

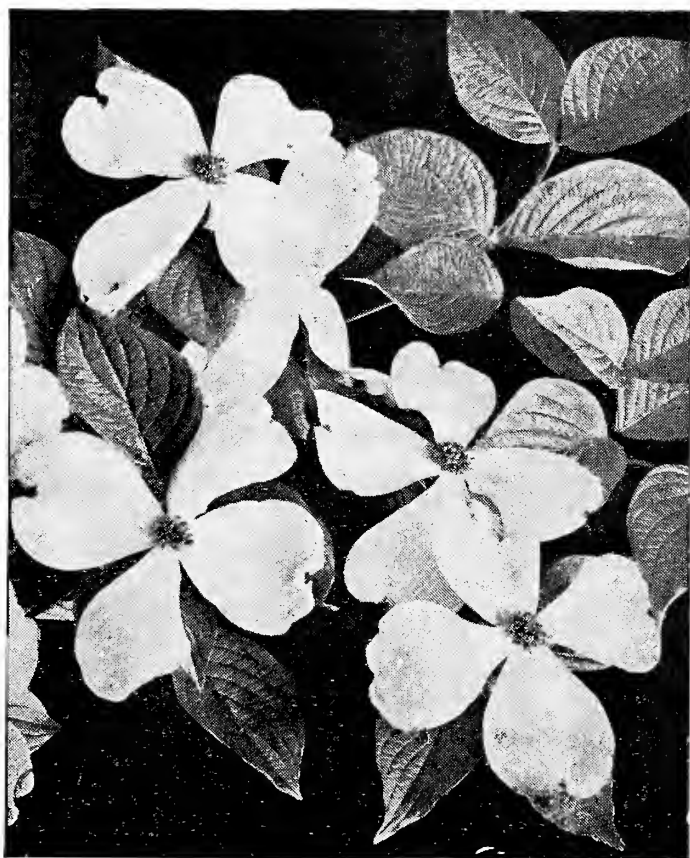
The prices we name are for well-shaped, strongly rooted trees. The average height, varying with different varieties, is about 8 feet, unless otherwise noted. We can also furnish extra large specimens of most of the varieties catalogued and invite correspondence about such stock, also on quantity orders for street planting, etc.

ASH, American. Rapid in growth, late to start in spring, but holds its foliage late into the fall. Successful throughout the South. 75 cts. each.

CATALPA speciosa. Vigorous grower. Much prized for its timber and grown extensively for cross-ties and fence-posts. We can also supply these in small sizes for forest planting, and shall be glad to quote price on quantity. 50 cts. each.

Bungei. A dwarf-growing variety which is top-worked on the Speciosa, 4 to 6 feet above ground, forming a dense, round-headed bush resembling the standard bay tree. 4 to 6 ft., 2-yr. heads, \$1.50 each.

DOGWOOD, White-flowering. *Cornus florida.* One of our beautiful native trees; now being used more and more by landscape architects. Should be in every planting. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each.



White-flowering Dogwood



American White Elm

Dogwood, Double White-flowering.

C. florida plena. New; a distinct double-blooming, pure white Dogwood. Tree and foliage about the same in growth and appearance as the old native Dogwood. The bloom is likened by many to that of the Gardenia or double White Azalea. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each.; 4 to 5 ft., \$2 each.

Red-flowering. *C. florida rubra.* A beautiful new pink-red flowering Dogwood that is hardy from Maine to Florida. Valuable as single specimens or in mass plantings. Size and habit of growth same as the other Dogwoods. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$2 each.

ELM, American White. Large, stately trees with long, generally arching branches. Should be planted where there is ample moisture and in such situations is desirable for the South. 75 cts. each.

HACKBERRY. A handsome tree with stout, spreading branches, forming a round-topped crown; fruit nearly black at maturity, like a small cherry. 75c. each.

MAGNOLIA acuminata. Cucumber Tree. A deciduous pyramidal tree, well adapted to almost all situations. Its flowers of greenish yellow are 2 to 3 inches long, and its rosy red fruit with scarlet seeds makes it a valuable ornamental tree. 5 to 6 ft., 75 cts. each.

grandiflora. Southern Magnolia. See Broad-leaved Evergreens.



Norway Maple

Magnolia tripetala. Umbrella Tree. Attains a height of 30 to 40 feet. Its leaves are distinctive, being from 10 to 20 inches long and 6 to 8 inches wide. Flowers are creamy white, and its fruit rose-colored, 3 to 4 inches in length. 5 to 6 ft., 75 cts. each.

MAPLE, Blood-leaved Japanese. A dwarf-growing blood-leaved Maple from Japan. We import these plants and grow them in nursery until matured. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each.

Norway. Very popular on account of its clean, large leaf of deep, rich green; stout, vigorous growth. A beautiful tree and makes a dense shade. \$1 each.

Sugar. Its fine, clean, pyramidal growth and rich foliage make it very desirable. Valuable for its wood, as well as its sugar production. One of the finest shade trees. \$1 each.

Silver. The most rapid-growing of the Maples, a habit which, combined with size, form, grace and



Block of Silver Maples at Chase

Maple, Silver, continued

beauty, gives it great value. The foliage is light green, silvery white on the under side. It is a very graceful tree, perfectly hardy, and is valuable for street planting where quick results are desired. Holds its foliage well into the autumn. We have an exceptionally large stock of this variety which we offer in several sizes. 6 to 8 ft. high, 40 cts. each; 8 to 9 ft. high, 50 cts. each, 9 to 10 ft. high, 75 cts. each; 10 to 12 ft. high, \$1 each; 12 to 14 ft. high, 1½ to 2 in. diameter, \$1.50 each.

Wier's Cut-leaf. A sub-variety of the above, but of a drooping habit of growth and deeply cut leaves. \$1 each.

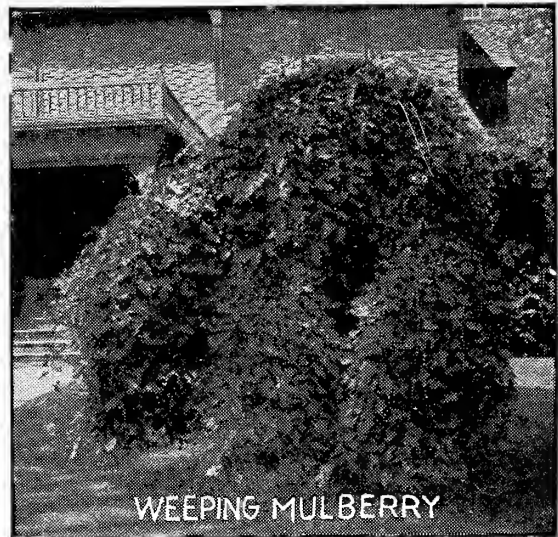
MULBERRY, Teas' Weeping. A creeping variety of the Russian type, which is top-worked on straight stems, 4 to 6 feet high, and ever after seeks the ground, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head. The only weeping tree we have found adapted to this climate. Is very desirable for cemetery planting 4 to 6 ft. high, 2-yr. heads, \$1.50 each.

OAK, Pin. A shapely and symmetrical tree with drooping branches; one of the fastest growing Oaks. \$1 each.

PLUM, Purple-leaved. A distinct and desirable ornamental. Dwarf habit, well-shaped; an attractive sight on any lawn. Foliage a dark purple and, unlike most of the purple-leaved trees, it is easily grown in the South. Holds its color during the entire season. 4 to 5 ft. high, 75 cts. each.

POPLAR, Carolina. Most rapid grower in the list, but sheds its leaves in August. Makes a show quickly, but is not good for permanent planting. 50 cts. each.

Lombardy. A well-known variety, remarkable for its tall, spire-like form and erect, rapid growth. Grows to the height of 100 to 150 feet. 50 cts. each.



SALISBURIA, or Maidenhair Tree. Of Japanese origin. Medium in size, rapid of growth, with beautiful foliage shaped somewhat like that of a maidenhair fern. 5 to 7 ft., 75 cts. each.

SYCAMORE, American. Buttonwood, or American Plane. A large and lofty tree, with white or grayish bark; of very rapid growth and symmetrical appearance; especially desirable for street and avenue planting. 50 cts. each.

European. Oriental Plane. A hardy, healthy, vigorous-growing shade tree that is especially adapted for planting in smoky cities. The leaves are large, rich green. One of the very best street trees. 75 cts. each.

TULIP TREE. One of the grandest native trees, and not fully appreciated in the South. Rather difficult to transplant. Should be severely pruned before setting and care taken to prevent roots from drying out. Well worth a little extra care. 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts. each.

UMBRELLA CHINA. Chinese Umbrella Tree. A rapid-growing, umbrella-shaped tree of beautiful proportions. Perfectly hardy throughout the South. It is not a very long-lived tree, but while growing is a splendid sight and gives most grateful shade even the first year. 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each.

VARNISH TREE. *Koelreuteria paniculata*. A small tree that combines nicely with shrub plantations in landscape work. Fine for planting in groups of three or more, with an under-planting of early-flowering shrubs. 75c. each.



Varnish Tree (*Koelreuteria paniculata*). In Nursery at Chase

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

Under this heading we group the Cone-bearing Evergreens, all of which, together with the Broad-leaved Evergreens described under that heading, are in ever-increasing demand for permanent landscape plantings throughout the entire South.

All our Evergreens have been frequently moved in the nursery rows, some as many as three or four times. This moving process gives us a plant with a mass of fine fibrous roots, and if ordinary care is used in transplanting, every one should live. Each plant is lifted separately with a ball of earth, and the roots, with ball, carefully wrapped in burlap.

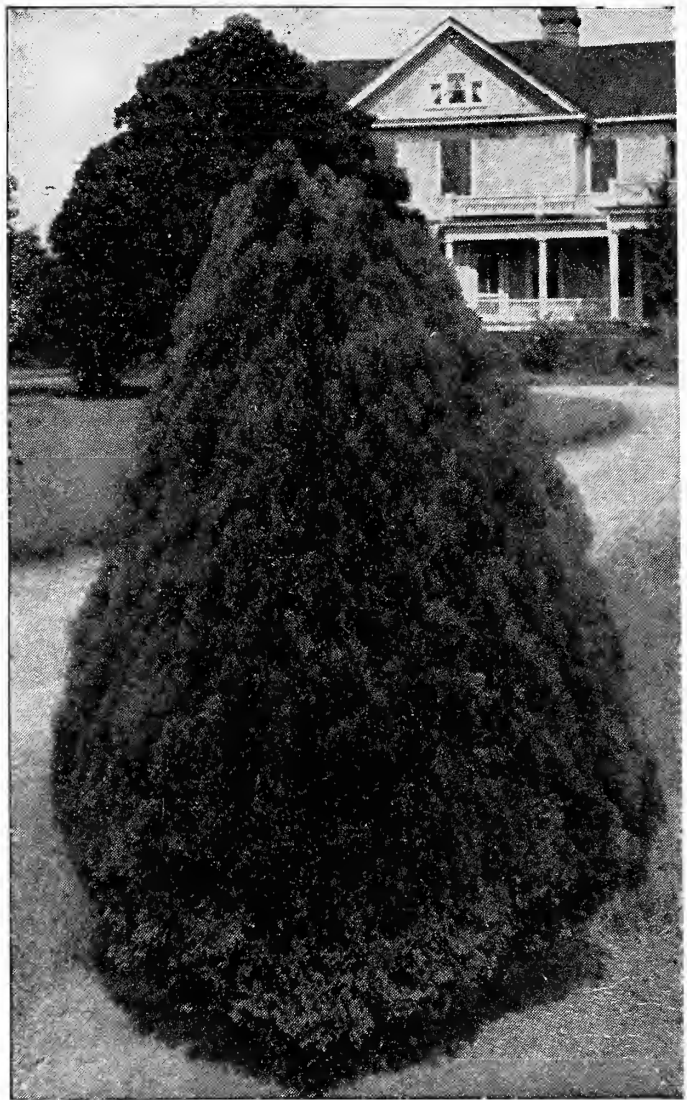
ARBORVITÆS, Chinese. *Biota orientalis*. Pyramidal in form and compact in habit; strong grower; foliage deep green in summer, changing to light bronze in winter. 2½ to 3 ft., 75 cts. each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each.

Chinese Evergolden. *B. semperæurens*. Exquisitely gold-tipped branches, which hold their color throughout the summer; makes a larger plant than the Dwarf Golden Arborvitæ; very desirable. 18 to 24 in., \$1 each; 24 to 30 in., \$1.50 each.

Dwarf Golden. *B. aurea nana*. Very dwarf, compact, cone-shaped plants; bright golden green foliage, admirably suited for small gardens, cemetery lots and for window-boxes and tubs. 18 to 24 in., \$1 each; 24 to 30 in., \$1.50 each.

Erect Golden. *B. aurea conspicua*. A tall-growing, columnar-shaped Evergreen with golden yellow foliage; attains a height of 15 to 20 feet. 18 to 24 in., \$1 each; 24 to 30 in., \$1.50 each.

Golden Pyramidal. *B. aurea pyramidalis*. A tall, pyramidal variety with golden yellow foliage. 18 to 24 in., \$1 each; 24 to 30 in., \$1.50 each, 30 to 36 in., \$2 each.



Biota aurea nana

Arborvitæ pyramidalis. *Thuja pyramidalis*. Distinct pyramidal growth; foliage deep rich green; color not affected by cold weather. 24 to 30 in., 75 cts. each; 30 to 36 in., \$1.25 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each.

Compact. *Biota compacta*. A broad cone-shaped form of Oriental Arborvitæ, with bright green foliage. Attains a height of 5 to 6 feet. 24 to 30 in., 75 cts. each; 30 to 36 in., \$1 each.

Rosedale. *B. Rosedale*. Broad, cone-shaped with blue-green foliage of very fine texture. Attains a height of 3 to 4 feet, but often becomes one-sided or irregular in shape after three or four years. 18 to 24 in., 75 cts. each; 24 to 30 in., \$1.25 each.



Cedrus Deodara. Two years planted, near office at Chase, with Chinese Umbrella in left background

IT PAYS TO
BE DECENT

CEDARS and JUNIPERS

Cedrus Deodara. Himalayan Cedar. A broad-growing pyramidal tree to 30 feet in height. Of rapid growth with wide-spreading, drooping branches. Foliage beautiful bluish green. 24 to 30 in., \$1 each; 30 to 36 in., \$1.50 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$2 each.

Blue Virginia Cedar.

Juniperus virginiana glauca. Silvery blue foliage of rapid growth; pyramidal form; distinctive and very desirable. Grows to a height of 20 to 30 feet. 18 to 24 in., \$1 each; 24 to 30 in., \$1.25 each; 30 to 36 in., \$1.50 each.

Red Cedar. *Juniperus virginiana.* Green or bronze-green foliage; a tall-growing, hardy tree of great beauty. At home almost anywhere in the South and now being largely used in landscape planting; the tree from which the pencil wood is obtained. 18 to 24 in., 75 cts. each; 24 to 30 in., \$1 each; 30 to 36 in., \$1.25 each.

Irish Juniper. *Juniperus bibernica.* Of erect, dense, pillar-like growth. Largely used in formal plantings. 18 to 24 in., 75 cts. each; 24 to 30 in., \$1 each; 30 to 36 in., \$1.25 each.

CYPRESS, Lawson's. *Cupressus Lawsoniana.* Variable from broad to slender, pyramidal form; rich shades of green foliage in fern-like expansion. Attains a height of 10 to 20 feet. Should be planted on deep, moist but well-drained soil. 18 to 24 in., \$1 each; 24 to 30 in., \$1.25 each; 30 to 36 in., \$1.50 each.



A group of *Cedrus Deodara* seven years planted

Cypress, Lawson's Blue. (Triomphe de Boskoop.) Slender, pyramidal form. steely blue foliage; requires a deep fertile soil; beautiful and desirable. 18 to 24 in., \$1 each; 24 to 30 in., \$1.25 each; 30 to 36 in., \$1.50 each.

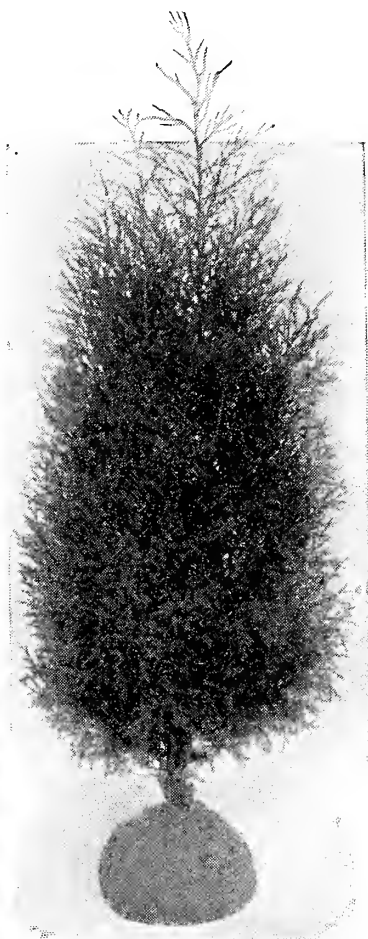
Retinospora plumosa. Japan Cypress. Foliage bright green, very bushy and, if trimmed, can be made almost any form. Much used in formal-garden work. 24 to 30 in., \$1.25; 30 to 36 in., \$1.50 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$2 each.

Retinospora plumosa aurea. Golden-plumed Cypress. One of the hardiest and most desirable of the Retinosporas; retains its golden foliage continuously. 24 to 30 in., \$1.25 each; 30 to 36 in., \$1.50 each.

Before making up your order, please read carefully pages 2 to 5



Juniperus virginiana glauca (Blue Virginia Cedar)



Red Cedar



Retinospora plumosa aurea

SPRUCE, Norway. *Picea excelsa*. Fine for the upper South, but not recommended for general planting in the Gulf states. A handsome, tall-growing tree, much used for windbreaks, shelters, etc., and yet readily adapts itself to landscape plantings where single specimens are desired. 18 to 24 in., 50 cts. each; 24 to 30 in., 75 cts. each.

Hemlock, American. *Tsuga canadensis*. Desirable for all sections of the South north of Birmingham. A tall graceful tree; foliage dark green, glossy; prefers a deep, well-drained soil. 18 to 24 in., 75 cts. each; 24 to 30 in., \$1 each.

My orchard put out last fall is looking fine, I never lost a single tree. Expect to have the prize orchard of the county out of your trees. — From DELAWARE, October 13, 1915.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

This type of Evergreen Trees and Shrubs is of great value in landscape work.

ABELIA grandiflora. See cut on cover.

One of the most beautiful and satisfactory plants of this broad-leaved type. The foliage is dark green and glossy, with a pronounced tinge of red in the young branches; a very graceful plant, covered with white flowers tinged with pink, from May until frost. These flowers resemble a lily in having a deep, slender throat and are about an inch in length. While not a new plant, it is comparatively recently that its great value has been recognized in landscape work. By pinching-in the ends of the strong shoots during the summer, a compact, dense plant can be made, with glossy leaves all winter. 1-yr., 12 to 18 in., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 2-yrs., 18 to 24 in., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10; 2-yrs., 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

BOXWOOD, Pyramidal. *Buxus sempervirens*. For formal work, planting in vases, tubs or window-boxes. These plants are imported and are 6 to 10 years old. They have been carefully sheared and are almost perfect pyramids. Each plant is shipped with a ball of earth incased in burlap. 24 to 30 in., selected, \$2.25 each, \$4 per pair; 30 to 36 in., selected, \$2.75 each, \$5 per pair. See illustration, page 25.



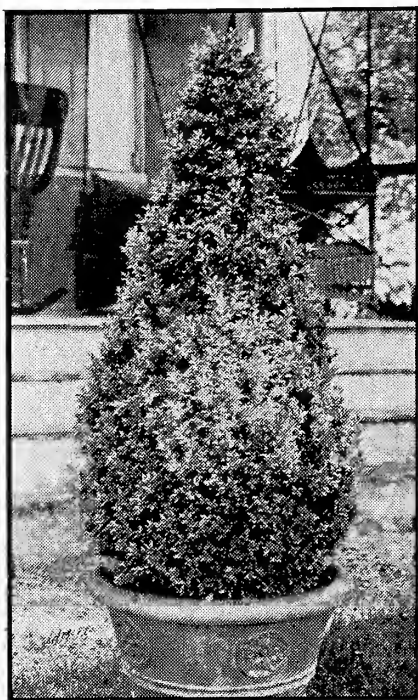
A corner of young Evergreen block at Chase

BOXWOOD, Dwarf.*Buxus suffruticosa.*

For edging purposes in the formal or old-fashioned gardens this slow-growing Dwarf Box is largely used; should be planted close, 3 to 4 inches. 2-yr., 4 to 6 in., \$2.50 for 25, \$4.50 for 50, \$8 per 100.

Plant of *Euonymus japonica* in the office grounds at Chase

CAPE JASMINE. *Gardenia.* A very popular evergreen shrub in the lower South. Not satisfactory this far north in that it is almost always injured by our North Alabama winters. Bright, glossy foliage with large, fragrant white flowers, which are produced freely from the middle of May until fall. 2-yr., field-grown, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.



Pyramidal Box

EUONYMUS japonicus. A handsome evergreen shrub; upright form, compact; broad dark green glossy foliage; attains a height of 6 to 10 feet; can be trimmed at any time and to any form or height desired. 15 to 18 in., 35 cts. each; 18 to 24 in., bushy, 50 cts. each.

radicans. An evergreen climber which can be used in window boxes to good advantage; good for under-planting or ground-covering in shady places; a low-trailing habit of growth with small, rich green foliage. 3-yr., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

vegetus. Evergreen Bittersweet. Destined to become the most popular of evergreen climbing plants. For the beautifying of old tree trunks, stumps, garden walls, etc., it has no equal. Its

Euonymus vegetus, continued

foliage is unaffected by weather conditions. It absolutely holds its beautiful color at all times, winter or summer. Bears a profusion of red berries in fall and winter. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

LAUREL, English. *Laurocerasus.* Should not be planted north of Memphis or the Potomac River, but of decided value for the South in either mass planting or single specimens. Beautiful broad, glossy foliage; suitable for any well-drained garden soil; attains a height of 12 to 15 feet. Lifted with a ball and burlaped. 18 to 24 in., well-branched, \$1 each, \$8 for 10; 24 to 30 in., well-branched, \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. Southern Evergreen Magnolia. The pride of Dixie. Leaves are evergreen, thick and firm; flowers 6 to 8 inches across, pure waxy white, heavily fragrant. We always defoliate before digging to get best results in transplanting. 2 to 3 ft., 60 cts. each; 3 to 4 ft., 85c. each; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25 ea.

*Magnolia grandiflora*

ORNAMENTAL DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

All plants are at least two years old, field-grown, vigorous, strong, and well developed. Do not confound this class of stock with pot-grown or under-sized plants. The height will vary from 18 inches to 3 feet, depending on the habit of growth.

ALTHEA. Rose of Sharon. Among the most desirable shrubs for southern planting. Flowers in late summer when few other shrubs are in bloom. The following six varieties cover the range of colors nicely and give both double and single bloom.

35 cts. each, \$3 for 10

Anemonæflorus.

Double red.

Ardens. Double purple.

Snowdrift. Single white.

Admiral Dewey. Double white.

Ruber. Single red.

Cœlestis. Single blue.

BARBERRY, Purple-leaved. A purple-leaved form of Barberry which retains its color throughout the season. Valuable when properly blended in an ornamental planting. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Thunbergii. Thunberg's Japanese Barberry. Native of Japan. A graceful, well-filled shrub of dwarf habit; leaves small, bright green changing in autumn to various shades of orange and red; berries bright red and hold throughout the winter. One of the very best plants for massing and for use in borders; makes a magnificent hedge. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10. (For price on a lighter grade, suitable for hedges, etc., see page 30.)



One of our Althea blocks at Chase

BUTTERFLY BUSH. *Buddleia variabilis.*

Called Butterfly Bush because it attracts butterflies in large numbers. A quick-growing, soft-wooded plant, bearing tapering panicles of lilac-colored flowers in great profusion, and blooming late in the summer and fall. Holds its bloom until frost; dies to the ground each winter; very popular. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

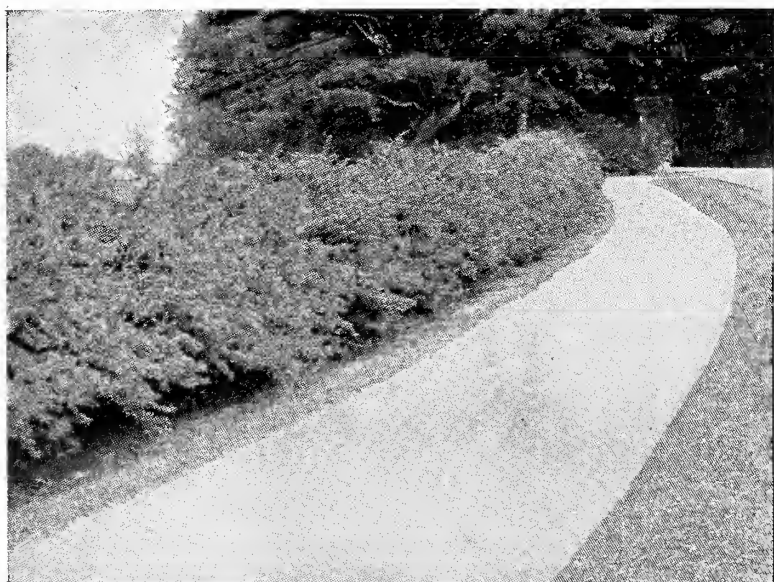
CALYCANTHUS. Sweet Shrub. Produces a rare chocolate-colored flower with a peculiar agreeable odor; fragrant wood; rich foliage; blooms early. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

CORAL BERRY. *Symphoricarpos vulgaris.* A small shrub attaining a height of 3 to 4 feet. Graceful, arching habit of growth; produces red berries in profusion in the early autumn. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

CRAPE MYRTLE, Pink. A real southern plant, not hardy north of Baltimore, but should be in every yard in Dixie. Our northern friends go wild over this magnificent plant with its profusion of bloom and lustrous green foliage. It will attract attention in any landscape. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Red. Same as above, except that its color is a distinct red. 35c. each, \$3 for 10.

White. The hardiest of the three Crape Myrtles to propagate, but one of the most desirable white-blooming shrubs. Foliage and habit of growth almost identical with the two preceding. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.



Berberis Thunbergii

DEUTZIA, Pride of Rochester. Blooms profusely; large, double, white flowers tinted slightly with rose on under side of petals. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

EXOCHORDA grandiflora. Pearl Bush. A large-growing, spreading form of shrub, attaining a height of 8 to 10 feet. Its pure white flowers are produced in abundance in the early spring; generally used for mass planting. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

FORSYTHIA. Golden Bell. The earliest blooming of all the shrubs. Plants are a mass of golden bloom before the leaves begin to grow. We can furnish both the upright and drooping forms, as follows:

Fortunei. Upright Golden Bell. Attains a height of 8 to 10 feet.

suspensa. Drooping Golden Bell. Long, slender, drooping branches; attains a height of 6 to 10 feet. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

HONEYSUCKLE. We offer the best four varieties of the bush form of Honeysuckle for southern planting.

fragrantissima. Bright green foliage, almost an evergreen here. A large, spreading shrub with sweet creamy white flowers in January and February; often called "Christmas Honeysuckle." If planted in groups, makes a dense heavy growth; a grand shrub.

Morrowi. A wide-spreading variety from Japan. White flowers in April, succeeded by bright red berries; dark green foliage.



Cultivating block of shrubs at Chase

Honeysuckle, Red Tartarian. A shrub of medium growth; upright or spreading branches; leaves bright green. Flowers in the late spring, pink, followed by crimson fruit.

White Tartarian. Similar to Red Tartarian, except that its blossoms are white.

The 4 preceding shrubs, 35c. each, \$3 for 10 Climbing. (See Vines, page 31.)

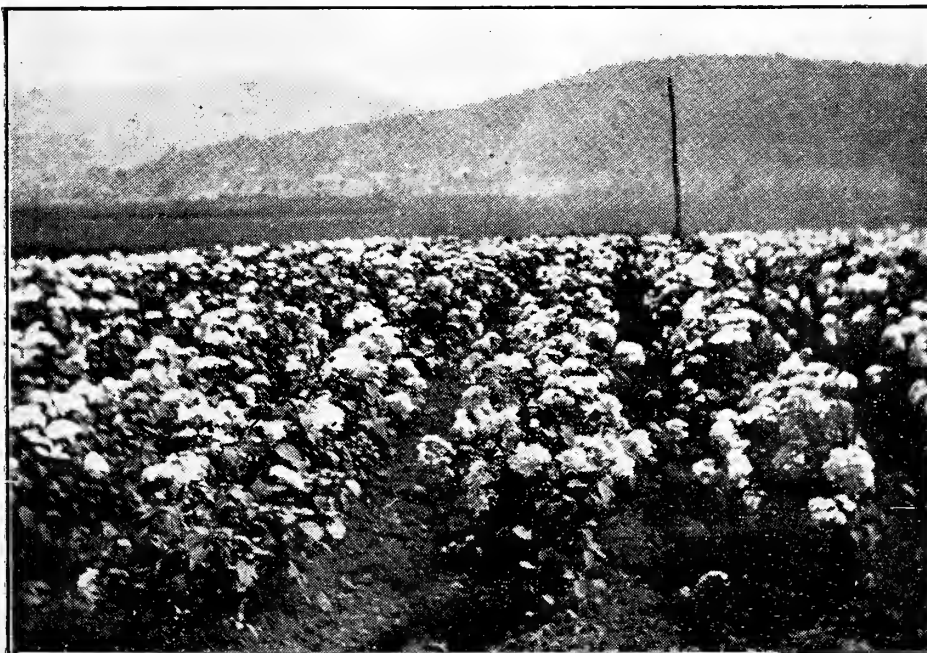
HYDRANGEA arborescens grandiflora.

Hills of Snow. This plant, of recent introduction, is a very valuable acquisition. Begins to bloom a full month earlier than *H. paniculata grandiflora*, and lasts almost the entire summer. The blooms are very large, pure white. Perfectly hardy. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Oak-leaved. Quercifolia. A large shrub growing 4 to 6 feet in height; likes partial shade and plenty of moisture. Dark green foliage resembling oak leaves; creamy white flowers in large panicles; one of our native southern shrubs. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

paniculata grandiflora. Flowers are pure white, in large pyramidal bunches; a strong-growing shrub, very attractive and showy. Blooms in the latter part of July and lasts for several weeks. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

HYPERICUM Moserianum. Gold Flower, or St. John's Wort. A hardy small shrub with compact branches; foliage dark lustrous green, oblong; flowers bright yellow. Foliage persists well into the winter. Rarely ever attains a height of over 2 feet. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.



Field of Hydrangeas at Chase

**JASMINE, Naked-flow-
ering.** *Jasminum nu-
diflorum*. A hardy
shrub of drooping
growth with dark
green bark, which
gives the plant an
evergreen appear-
ance; bright yellow
flowers, opening very
early in spring; not
hardy north of
Washington.

True. *J. officinale*. A
graceful shrub with
numerous long bran-
ches; flowers white,
deliciously fragrant;
should be protected as far north as Ten-
nessee or Virginia.

**Price on either of the Jasmines, 35 cts.
each, \$3 for 10**

KERRIA, White. *Rhodotypos kerrioides*.
A shrub of medium size, graceful form;
pointed bright green foliage; white flow-
ers in the spring. Its black berries are
retained through the winter; grows to a
height of 3 to 5 feet. 35 cts. each, \$3
for 10.

LILAC, Purple. The old-fashioned Lilac,
bearing its fragrant violet-purple spikes;
makes a large shrub.



Block of Shrubs at Chase

Lilac, White. Much like Purple, except
that it does not grow as rapidly nor
make as large a shrub, and that its
bloom is a waxy white; fragrant.

**Price on either of above Lilacs, 35 cts. each,
\$3 for 10**

Persian. Single purple or pale lilac flow-
ers; small leaves and slender branches;
blooms in late spring; a graceful shrub.
50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

POMEGRANATE. A shrub of medium
size; pleasing dark green foliage; red
flowers in summer, followed by large
edible fruit. Attains a height of 6 to
10 feet; likes a sunny location. 50 cts.
each, \$4 for 10.

**QUINCE, Japan or Flower-
ing.** *Cydonia japonica*. Fire
Bush. Bright green glossy
leaves; flowers scarlet, large
and showy; thorny and of
compact growth; very early
blooming. 35 cts. each, \$3
for 10.

ROSE OF SHARON. See
Altheas.

SNOWBALL, Common. *Vi-
burnum Opulus sterile*. A
favorite well-known shrub;
of upright growth and me-
dium size. Produces globu-
lar clusters of white flowers
in early spring. 35 cts.
each, \$3 for 10.

Japan. *V. plicatum*. Beau-
tiful distinct foliage; pure
white flowers are borne in
clusters 3 to 4 inches across.
An improvement over the
Common Snowball in foliage
and habit of growth. 50 cts.
each, \$4 for 10.

SNOWBERRY. *Symphoricarpos
racemosus*. Slender arching
branches; flowers pure
white, followed by snow-
white berries, which persist
into winter. Attains a
height of 3 to 5 feet. 35 cts.
each, \$3 for 10.



Common Snowball

SPIREAS, Bridal Wreath. *Spiraea prunifolia*. One of the old well-known and desirable varieties; early blooming; small double white flowers. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Anthony Waterer. One of the most valuable of the Spiraea family. A distinct crimson bloom which continues throughout the summer. Of dwarf, compact or rather bunched growth. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Golden-leaved. Ninebark. A vigorous upright-growing variety with golden tinted leaves; very desirable where a golden tint is wanted. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Thunberg's. *S. Thunbergii*. Snow Garland. A dense, small shrub of graceful habit, with bright green feathery foliage; white bloom in early spring; attains a height of 3 to 4 feet with a spread nearly as great. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Van Houtte's Bridal Wreath. *S. Van Houttei*. There are more plants used of this variety than of all others put together. Its single white flowers are borne in great profusion in the early spring; used for massing in all landscape work. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

TAMARIX hispida æstivalis. The best of the Tamarisk family; begins to bloom in



early May and under favorable conditions continues throughout the summer. Foliage is a bright green; flowers carmine-pink. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

WEIGELA. Hardy free-flowering shrub of spreading habit, thriving best in moist soil; among the showiest of all shrubs.

candida. Large, pure white flowers; strong grower.

Eva Rathke. Flowers deep red; free bloomer, and one of the most persistent.

rosea. Flowers light pink; rather a compact grower; very free bloomer.

Either of the Weigelas, 35c. each, \$3 for 10

PEONIES

The improved Peonies are perhaps the most popular plants in the entire list of Hardy Perennials. We offer the best three varieties.

The Peony, once established, will last for years, increasing in size and bloom. If possible, plant in a location not fully exposed to the long hot afternoon sun; an eastern or northern exposure is preferable. Soil should be rich and deep. Be careful to plant shallow, not more than 2 inches of soil on top of the crowns or eyes. Best time to plant is in December or January.

Late spring frosts often nip this early-blooming plant. Protect with papers, old blankets, or something of the kind, just as you do chrysanthemums in the fall. If you want results, plant only the named varieties.



Peony, Festiva maxima

Festiva maxima.

The standard of perfection by which all other Peonies are judged; immense bloom, often 7 to 8 inches across; flowers are pure white with occasional crimson flake on some of the petals.

Madame Emile Galle. Delicate pink, the best of its color; very beautiful.

Meissonier. Brilliant crimson, often called the American Beauty Peony, on account of its resemblance to the rose of that name.

All Peonies, 50 cts. each, \$35 per 100

IRIS

The Iris or Flag is of easy cultivation. They like the sun and thrive best in a rich loam with plenty of moisture. The clumps will increase in size from year to year, and if a mulching of well-rotted stable manure is applied each fall, it will repay you in number and size of blooms the following spring.

Madame Chereau. Tall, white, fringed with violet.

Queen of May. Pink.

Gracchus. Single; pure yellow.

Perfection. Velvety mauve and deep violet.

All Iris, 15c. each, 4 for 50c., \$1.25 per doz.

YUCCA (Adam's Needle, or Bear Grass)

A peculiar plant, in that its stiff heavy foliage is evergreen, and that its creamy white flowers are produced from a stem 4 to 6 feet in height, branching from about half way up. Can be used to good advantage in massing, and, if the flower spikes are cut out on appearing, the plant can be used in tubs or large porch vases. 4-yr. strong roots, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

HEDGE PLANTS

In these days of "civic improvement societies" and "city beautiful clubs," the old wooden fences are fast disappearing and boundary lines are now being defined by ornamental hedges.

Prices named are for thrifty, well-developed plants about 18 inches high, unless otherwise noted. After planting you should cut back all hedge-plants to within about 6 inches of the ground. This will force a strong growth of side limbs, giving you a good, dense hedge the first year. You should allow 100 plants to each 100 feet of hedge, or set about 12 inches apart.

ALTHEA. For description see page 26.

Where a heavy, tall-growing hedge is desired, this plant is admirably suited to the purpose. 2-yr. plants, about 18 in., \$12.50 per 100.

BARBERRY, Thunberg's. For description see page 26. One of the most popular hedge-plants grown, and deservedly so. By planting in alternate rows, 15 inches apart in the row and the rows 15 inches apart, it makes a very dense, low hedge of great beauty. Can be pruned at will and is very desirable for borders or for planting along walks or drives. 2-yr., 12 to 18 in., bushy plants, \$15 per 100.

BOX, Dwarf. For description and price, see page 25. This little plant is now largely used for edging in formal gardens, around bedded evergreens, etc. Because of its slow growth it is now rarely ever used as a hedge plant.

PRIVET, Amoor River. The best of the Privets for planting in the South. This type retains its bright green foliage almost all winter here in North Alabama, the new leaves forcing the old ones to



Privet Hedge growing in shade of big Elm

Privet, Amoor River, continued

drop in the spring. The hedge around our office building (see cut second page cover) is of this plant. Can be sheared at any time and into any shape desired. Of very rapid growth and will grow satisfactorily over a wide range of soils and situations. Well-branched strong plants, \$5 per 100.

California. Very popular in the North and East, and planted all through the South, but in our opinion not as desirable as the Amoor River, because after a few years it loses its foliage early in the winter. Well-branched plants, \$3 per 100.

SPIRÆA Van Houttei. For description see page 29. Much used for hedges or breaks, or where a mass of good foliage all summer and a solid sheet of white bloom in the early spring is desired. After the blooming period the old wood should be cut away to stimulate the growth of new wood on which the bloom is produced the next season. Stocky, well-rooted plants, about 18 in., \$10 per 100.

VINES

CLIMBING CLINGING CREEPING TRAILING

Indispensable in good landscape work, particularly in the treatment of dead wall-spaces, rocks, pergolas, etc.

AMPELOPSIS Veitchii. Boston Ivy. Leaves overlap, forming a solid front of green; has feet like a fly and needs no support. Of rapid growth and clings with tenacity; changes to rich scarlet-crimson in autumn. 2-yr. roots, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

quinquefolia. Virginia Creeper. Of strong and rapid growth; requires no support; adapted for covering tree trunks or walls. 2-yr. roots, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

CLEMATIS. This family of climbing vines is very popular, and deservedly so. For veranda and pergola planting they are especially desirable. Must be provided with a lattice or support of some kind; narrow woven-wire fencing is the cheapest and best thing to use in many locations. Plant in a good, rich soil, and mulch them each fall.

Henryii. Creamy white; very large bloom; strong grower and blooms quite heavily.

Clematis, Jackmannii. Deep velvety purple; large; free in growth and bloom; one of the most popular.

Mad. Edouard Andre. Violet-red; large blossom; strong and free bloomer.

Price of the 3 preceding varieties, strong 2-yr. plants, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

paniculata. Plant from Japan; the flowers are produced in enormous quantity; white, star-shaped, single flowers; hardy and very desirable. Strong 2-yr. plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

EUONYMUS radicans. See page 25.

vegetus. Evergreen Bittersweet. See page 25.

HONEYSUCKLE, Hall's Japan. A strong-growing Honeysuckle that is almost an evergreen. Its abundant flowers are white, changing to yellow; very fragrant.

Japan Golden. Much like Hall's Japan, except that the foliage is netted with yellow.

Scarlet Trumpet. Its trumpet-shaped flowers are bright scarlet, not fragrant; particularly desirable for use on porches.

Price of the above 3 Honeysuckles, strong 2-yr. plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10

IVY, English. *Hedera helix.* A beautiful evergreen vine with a thick leathery leaf, really too well known to require a description. It prefers a shady place and plenty of moisture. Much used in covering of masonry, tree trunks, etc. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

KUDZU VINE. A strong-growing vine with large leaves rather openly spaced and on long leaf-stems. Will make a growth of 40 to 60 feet in one season and sends out many stems from one root. North of Washington it kills back to the ground each winter; a valuable forage plant. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

TECOMA radicans. American Trumpet Vine. A native vigorous vine with spreading branches, producing its orange-red to scarlet flowers, which are 2 to 3 inches in length for several weeks in summer. Will grow in almost any soil or situation. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

WISTARIA, Chinese White, and Chinese Purple. Well adapted for porches, arbors, etc., but must be provided with something to cling to, or rather to wind around. Produce their flowers in dense, drooping clusters. 7 to 12 inches long. 2-yr. plants, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

ROSES

All our Roses are two years old, field grown, and have bloomed here in the nursery one season. Do not confuse these nursery plants grown in the open air with small greenhouse stock. A Rose does not bloom on old wood; hence the stronger growth of new wood each year the more bloom you will get. Usually the planter of Rose bushes does not cut them back sufficiently. After planting, each branch should be cut back, leaving the plant with two or three canes or branches, each with four to six eyes or buds. This cutting-back process should be carried out every year except in the case of climbers, which require very little pruning. Be sure however, that you prune severely all other Roses. The best time for this pruning process is in January or February, just before the sap begins to start.

All varieties marked "T" (Teas) and "H.T." (Hybrid Teas) are the tender, everblooming sorts, and these varieties, if planted in the fall, should be well protected through the first winter. It is best to plant them in the spring from February 15 to March 10. Varieties indicated by "H.P." (Hybrid Perpetual) are hardy but not constant bloomers.

Prices, except where noted, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100

American Beauty. Probably the best-known Rose. Attains its perfection under glass, but is desired always for garden culture and is often successful, though not always so; too well known to require a lengthy description.

Baby Rambler. A dwarf Crimson Rambler that is perfectly hardy and that produces small blooms much like the old Crimson Rambler, continuously from early June until frost. Much used for inter-planting in landscape work where a touch of color is desired.

Blumenschmidt. H.T. A strong healthy Rose; free blooming; citron-yellow. A better appearance in mass than in single bloom.

Catherine Zeimet. White Baby Rambler. Almost like Baby Rambler in size and habit of growth. Its profuse, though small, blooms are pure white.

Cherokee. Known all over the South; its single flowers are sometimes 3 inches across, and the dark green foliage, combined with its vigorous semi-climbing habit of growth, makes this one of the most valuable Roses for massing or hedges.

Climbing American Beauty. New. Same color, size, and fragrance as American Beauty, but a climber. Sets a mass of bloom in the early summer and an occasional bloom during the late summer and fall. For outdoor culture we prefer it to the old American Beauty.

Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. A pure white, beautiful, strong climbing form of the older Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, which is without doubt one of the very finest pure white Roses. Because the old variety is a poor grower, making a very small plant, we are growing this Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria in its place.

Crimson Rambler. Still a very popular Rose, too well known to need a description.

Dorothy Perkins. A strong climber with exquisite shell-pink flowers; often makes shoots 30 feet or more in length in one season. Mildew does not affect its foliage.

Etoile de France. H.T. One of the very best red-crimson varieties; very fragrant; flowers are large and borne on good stiff stems.

Excelsa. Red Dorothy Perkins. Has the same characteristics of fine healthy foliage as Dorothy Perkins. Its bloom, however, is a brilliant crimson; often called Red Dorothy Perkins.

Frau Karl Druschki. H.P. White American Beauty, or Snow Queen. A very strong grower. A clear white, unusually large bloom, regarded by many rose lovers as the best snow-white Rose introduced.

General Jacqueminot. H.P. Always a favorite; brilliant crimson; fragrant; soft and velvety; an old, well-known sort.

Gruss an Teplitz. H.T. A magnificent Rose; vivid, fiery-red; constant bloomer. Clean, handsome grower, now becoming almost as great a favorite with us as it has been for many years on the Pacific Coast.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. H.T. One of the strongest-growing varieties in the Hybrid Tea class; clear pink, glorious in flower and growth; free bloomer and its flowers are the largest of the Hybrid Teas.



White Maman Cochet

Killarney. H.T. An exquisite shade of deep sea-shell-pink; large in bud and flower; a great favorite.

Lady Hillingdon. T. A beautiful yellow Tea Rose. The bud is long and slender, the bloom of deep golden yellow; half hardy; should be well protected during the winter with a mulching of leaves or straw to a depth of 8 to 12 inches; well worth this little extra care.

Laurent Carle. H.T. Brilliant carmine; vigorous grower, with fine foliage. The buds are long and are borne on long stems.

Madame Caroline Testout. H.T. Clear satiny pink, large flowers and extremely showy. For years it has been a great favorite on the Pacific Coast and is now known all over the East and South and is in great demand.

Maman Cochet. T. Light pink, outer petals splashed with bright rose; one of the finest pinks and one of the hardiest Teas; a strong grower.

Marechal Niel. Unquestionably the best everblooming climber; deep rich yellow; delightful and lasting fragrance; perfect in bud and flower; known the world over. Strong plants, 50 cts. each.

Paul Neyron. H.P. Deep pink; immense size; the largest Rose in cultivation and one of the strongest growing Hybrid Perpetuals.

Rhea Reid. H.T. Won the grand prize at the Paris Rose Show in 1908. Rich red, very double; strong grower and constant bloomer.

Rosa rugosa alba. White. This type of Rose is almost indispensable in well-balanced landscape planting. The foliage is dark lustrous green, decidedly wrinkled, and very attractive. The blooms are borne singly or in terminal clusters and are about 3 inches across. The plant is of an upright growth to about 6 feet.

Rosa rugosa rubra. Red. Except in color, almost exactly like the *R. rugosa alba*.

Rosa Wichuraiana. The Memorial Rose. Much used for covering banks or for training on fences or to hide unsightly objects. Bloom is pure white and fragrant. If not trained to trellis or other support, the plant grows prostrate and makes a dense ground-covering.

Souvenir du President Carnot. H.T. Delicate flesh-color shaded to white; free blooming and fragrant.

Sunburst. H.T. New; tested out by us last season and all visitors at Chase were delighted with it. A striking yellow Rose with long pointed buds which, if cut before they begin to open, will carry well and keep unusually long. The color is orange-copper or golden orange. The yellowest of all the yellow Roses in the everblooming class. 50 cts. each.

ROSES, continued

Tausendschon. Thousand Beauties. A hardy strong climber; colors of all shades from white to deep pink; good foliage.

White Cochet. T. A twin sister to Maman Cochet except that its color is creamy white faintly tinged with blush. Should be planted by every Rose lover.

White Killarney. H.T. A sport from Killarney; pure white, extra long buds of fine form; a great favorite with the florists and a most satisfactory Rose for garden culture.

White Perkins. Same type as its twin sisters, Dorothy Perkins (pink) and Red Dorothy Perkins or Excelsa. A strong-growing, hardy white climber. Interplanted with Dorothy Perkins, Excelsa, Tausendschön, and Crimson Rambler, it makes a great show and is of decided value.

Ulrich Brunner. H.P. A distinct, beautiful, brilliant cherry-red; a seedling of Paul Neyron; free, strong grower; for the garden better than old American Beauty.

TOOLS AND SUPPLIES

These articles are all the best of their kind, and we offer them knowing that we are giving full value

Chase's "Dig Ezy" Hoe

A light but strongly built weeding Hoe which adds materially to the pleasure of gardening. Its peculiar shape, having a long and narrow point on one end, enables the user to work very close to young plants, while the wider blade is just right for work between the rows. Balanced exactly right, double riveted. A real "F. F. V." of the Hoe family. 85 cts. each. (By express or freight, purchaser paying charges. Will ship prepaid if ordered with \$10 worth of nursery stock.)

Ames' Extra-Heavy Nursery Spade

This Spade is used by nurserymen for the very heavy work of digging trees. It is double-strapped full length of handle. Made in the most substantial manner by the Oliver Ames people. A most serviceable Spade for use in stiff clay soil, or on any extra-heavy work. Weight, nine pounds. Length of blade, $12\frac{3}{4}$ in.; width at top, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.; at point, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in., \$2 each. (Must ship by freight or express, purchaser paying charges. Will ship prepaid if ordered with \$10 worth of nursery stock.)

Extra-Heavy Garden Trowel

No doubt you, like ourselves, have had experience with cheap Trowels, the kind that bends double because of a weak shank, or that works loose from the blade because the blade and shank are attached with rivets. This Trowel has a solid steel shank and blade and can't bend or break; will last for years. We believe it to be the best Trowel manufactured. 90 cts. each, postpaid. If shipped with other goods, by freight or express, 75 cts. each.

The Giant Grip Nut Sheller

Without doubt the most practical Nut Cracker or Nut Sheller for table use on the market. If you have pinched your fingers with the old style nut cracker, at the same time smashing the meat of the nut into small

pieces, here is an implement that you will appreciate. It is heavily and beautifully constructed along new and scientific lines, so arranged that the jaws, with their giant grip, never close fully; will receive a table nut of any size and variety, and **crack the shell only**, bringing out the meat whole. You **can't** pinch your fingers. Heavily nicked; an ornament for any table. A more useful Christmas present is hard to find. Will handle castana nuts ("nigger toes") with the same ease that it shells a pecan. \$1.60 each, postpaid. When shipped with other goods, by freight or express, \$1.50 each.

Chase's Folding Grafting or Pocket Knife

Used by nurserymen for making grafts, but so many of our nursery friends use this knife for an all-purpose pocket knife that we offer it here. It is made especially for us of Wardlow's English steel, and is a most substantial all-purpose knife at low cost. Cocoa handle. 40 cts. each, postpaid.

Wostenholm's I X L Budding Knife

A genuine Wostenholm Knife with a flat ivory tip, used by the nurserymen the world over and recognized as the best budding Knife made. \$1 each, postpaid.

French Watch-Spring Pruning Shears

A high-class, beautifully finished pruning Shear, which, after more than twenty years' experience, we regard as the best all-round Pruning Shear on the market. We import these from France direct. They are made in two sizes. For heavy work the larger size is the better; for use around the garden on rose bushes, shrubs, etc., the smaller size is the thing. The springs will break, sometimes, and we carry extra springs in stock, which can readily be put into place. 8-in., per pair, postpaid, \$1.60; 9-in., per pair, postpaid, \$1.95. Extra springs, each, postpaid, 25 cts.



How much did the ornamental planting, which cost the owner less than \$20, add to the value of this modest home? And think of the pleasure it has given to the whole family and to every passer-by!

CHASE NURSERY CO.

INCORPORATED

CHASE, ALABAMA